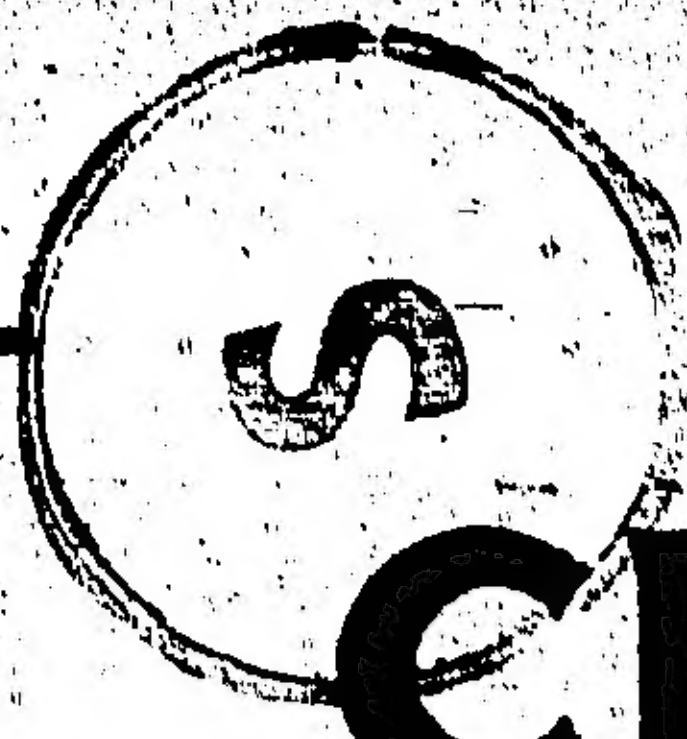


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COMMENT OF
THE DAY

A Significant
Agreement

THERE are many important factors to be remembered in considering the new agreements between the governments of Britain and the United States for co-operation on atomic energy.

There is so vast a field of mental, industrial and economic activity to be maintained if atomic energy is to be developed as a new power source for the service of mankind that any co-operation between nations must be of value. The whole science on which nuclear development is based is so wide that no nation, however great, however rich, can afford to neglect advantages that follow the sharing of effort.

Atomic energy is an expensive business from all points of view. It calls for the expenditure of millions of pounds on research; it must be backed with resources of the highest possible technical skill; above all it must be able to call upon a great "brain pool" of scientists if its speedy progress to the logical conclusion of bringing better living conditions and a fuller life to the world is to be maintained.

THERE is no nation in the world at present that is not concerned with its lack of scientific manpower, and all duplication of research effort can be looked upon as a waste of time and money, not merely individual countries, but all nations.

Britain can look on her story of atomic progress with some satisfaction. The programme started, from scratch, but the brains were there and somehow the money has been found to lay the foundations of an atomic future. The result now is that the world's first full-scale atomic power station is almost complete. The station now being completed at Calder Hall in Cumberland is large enough to supply important quantities of industrial power.

With this background of progress, Britain is in a position to provide the United States with a considerable amount of helpful technical information. But the exchanges of knowledge must be on strictly give and take lines. The reservation is important because in the past few months several of the biggest industrial enterprises in the United Kingdom have grouped themselves together to put the atom on an industrial basis.

Thus they have already laid the foundations on which Britain hopes she will be able to build an atomic workshop of the world, and this knowledge is not to be shared without compensating reciprocity.

THE Anglo-American atomic agreement makes no provision for the exchange of any significant information on the designing and building of atomic weapons. Nevertheless, from the military point of view there are one or two points of sharp interest. One is that Britain and America will exchange their intelligence appreciations of what is happening in atomic development in other parts of the world.

There is also the promise of a useful exchange of staff between the two countries and, important as anything else, there is to be the widest possible exchange of data in the field of health. This is to be considered as it affects the individual and the civil population as a mass, and will be, therefore, concerned not only with the explosion of atomic weapons, but with possible dangers in the widespread peaceful use of atomic power.

These are some of the factors which make the Anglo-American agreement on atomic energy vitally important to mankind as a whole.

NO TALKS WITH CHINA PLANNED

Back To Their
Motherland

Budapest Arrests Reported

US News Agencies' Correspondents

Vienna, June 28.

Reports received here tonight from usually reliable sources in Budapest said that Mrs. Endre Marton, local correspondent of an American news agency, had been arrested.

Her husband, Dr. Endre Marton, local correspondent of another American news agency, was arrested earlier this year.

The reports added that a Hungarian employee of the United States legation in Budapest had also been arrested. British circles there thought this was the prelude to a big "show trial" directed against the United States.

In the last few days many people visiting the British legation in Budapest were questioned, and some were detained by the Hungarian police but released later.

For this reason it was believed that the British would not be involved in the expected trial.

COMMUNIQUE

A few days ago all Budapest newspapers published a communique saying: "recently, with the help of patriotic people, Hungarian Ministry of the Interior has detected and arrested several groups of American spies and saboteurs. Investigations are in progress. The state defence organisations have seized arms and ammunition of American make, as well as chemicals used for secret communications with spy centres abroad, faked documents, foreign currencies, etc."

"The detained spies and saboteurs have been recruited and trained for subversive activities against the Hungarian People's Republic by American spy organisations called the 'CIC' and the so-called 'Radio Free Europe', an imperialistic propaganda and spy organisation,"—Reuter.

Crash Survivor Spots Cruiser From Liferaft

Yokohama, June 29.

One of the two Marine jet pilots afloat on rubber liferafts off Central Japan radioed today that he could see a search destroyer only 5,000 yards away.

The two Marines, missing since their night fighter-bomber crashed early on Sunday, are Lt. David Winston Bell and Captain Hodgen P. Montague. They are believed to be on separate rafts.

A search plane reported sighting one of them in the fog-shrouded seas earlier and rescue ships raced to the scene. It was not known which one was sighted or who sent the message.

The last word of the progress of the search was the message from the emergency radio transmitter with which the liferafts are equipped.

"His last radio report was that he could see the destroyer about 5,000 yards away," said a spokesman for the search operation. "It was some time after 8 a.m."

The spokesman said the pilot appeared to be using his radio set sparingly to conserve its strength.—United Press.

No Progress In Forming A Govt

Rome, June 28.
Professor Antonio Segni, left-wing Christian Democrat, appeared near to admitting failure tonight in his efforts to form a government.

He is holding talks with political leaders to try to revive the strongly pro-Western coalition of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, Liberals and Republicans which collapsed last week when the Prime Minister, Signor Mario Scelba, and his Cabinet resigned.

After a long discussion today with Professor Segni, the leader of the Liberal Party, Signor Giovanni Malagodi, told reporters: "We are at a dead end."—Reuter.

Eden's Statement In House Of Commons

GENEVA THE FIRST CONSIDERATION

London, June 28.

The Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, told the House of Commons today that no plans exist at the present time for an international conference that will include China.

He was replying to a question from the Labour MP, Mr. Hector Hughes, who asked what steps have been taken during the past two months to secure talks at top level between the Governments of Britain, Russia and China with a view to limiting the arms race and promoting international peace.

Sir Anthony in his reply reminded the House of the coming top-level conference in Geneva of France, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. He added: "There is no question at the present time of seeking a further conference different in composition and overlapping in scope the conference due to take place at Geneva."

In reply to another question from Mr. Kenneth Robinson, Labour, the Prime Minister said the Government had no intention of halting work on the hydrogen bomb as a contribution to securing international agreement in this field.

The Premier told his questioner that "the prospects of nuclear and general disarmament have improved because the Western powers have persisted in building up their strength and there is no reason to think that a reversal of this policy would be either timely or effective."

NOT IMPROVED

Sir Anthony said however that the whole problem might be discussed at Geneva and "I do not believe that in advance of negotiations of this kind we improve our position by gestures of this kind."

The Premier also told the Commons that so far as the Western powers are concerned, any question at all might be raised at the forthcoming Geneva conference.

He was replying to a question from Mr. Arthur Henderson, a former Labour Minister, who wanted to know if the Big Four Foreign Ministers were in agreement about raising any subject contributing to world tension.

The Premier stated that no formal agreement had been reached by the Foreign Ministers on the matter, but it is clear from the terms of the invitation which the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States and France addressed to the Soviet Government on May 10 that so far as they are concerned any subject may be raised.—France-Press.

NEWSPAPER'S CENTENARY

Edinburgh, June 28.
The Queen has sent a message of congratulation to the Scotsman, Scottish national daily newspaper, which celebrates its centenary today (Wednesday).

Other messages have been sent by the Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, and ex-Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill. The Scotsman made its first appearance as a daily newspaper on June 29, 1855. "The Daily Scotsman," as the new journal was then called, firmly established its position within 20 years.

Before 1855 it had been published first as a weekly, founded in 1817, and then as a bi-weekly from 1823.—China Mail Special.

Queen Mary Seamen Guilty Of "Wilful Disobedience"

London, June 28.

Forty-nine crewmen of the Queen Mary were convicted of wilful disobedience today in a sequel to the "mutiny on the Mary" which climaxed Britain's recent wildest seamen's strike.

A Southampton Court sentenced the sailors under a law dating back to 1894 for failing to heed their skipper's "lawful command."

The stoppage forced Cunard Lines to cancel the scheduled sailing of the world's second largest liner for New York on June 18.

Many Americans were stranded in Europe, penniless after their vacations.

The "Mary" is now scheduled to sail on Thursday—just two weeks late.

The seamen, all British, were ordered to pay £3 costs and then conditionally discharged. Forty-three had pleaded guilty.

Meanwhile, 18,500 dock workers maintained their six-week walkout in six ports, holding up 278 other ships and blocking Britain's essential trade links.

PAY RUNS OUT
Although their strike pay ran dry over a week ago, London dockers voted yesterday to continue the strike in solidarity with their northern brothers, who walked out in a jurisdictional dispute with a rival union.

The striking Stevedores' Union went before the Disputes Committee of the Trades Union Congress to argue charges of "poaching" levelled by the rival Transport Workers' Union.

Mr. William Newman, the Stevedores' acting General Secretary, said afterwards he filed cross-charges of poaching but "relationships between the officers of both unions are now on a cordial basis."

The full TUC General Committee will hear the Committee's findings tomorrow and may adopt a settlement formula. But since the strike is unofficial, authorities emphasised that there is no guarantee the men will adopt it.—United Press.

THREAT REMAINS
Paris, June 28.
France still faced the threat of a general strike of civil servants beginning on July 1, as negotiations between the government and union representatives continued this afternoon.



Repatriate Students Depart

More than 1,100 Chinese students from Indonesia and Singapore, who arrived here in the Dutch liner Tjiwangi yesterday, crossed the border into China this morning.

The students, comprising the largest single group ever to go to China in recent years, left the Tsimshatsui railway station shortly before 10 a.m. by a special 11-coach train under an escort of immigration officers.

The students, including many girls, disembarked from the Tjiwangi in Kowloon Bay early this morning and were taken to the railway station by three Hongkong and Yumail ferries.

Special precautions were taken by the Police who guarded all approaches to the tracks.

No one was allowed to approach the students.

The young repatriates boarded the train in an orderly manner. Landing at the railway pier shortly after 8 a.m. they stayed aboard the train until it pulled out at 9.45 a.m.

Pictures above, taken by a staff photographer, show the students on the railway pier waiting to enter the station and three of the young girls boarding the train for Looi.

Fatal Truck Crash: Soldiers Detained

Paris, June 28.

Two American military police corporals were arrested by the military police here today after leaving a tell-tale initialled handkerchief at the spot where they smashed their army truck into a car last night, killing four persons.

The Americans, 24-year-old Corporal Samuel Brown, and 27-year-old Corporal Leo Feist, are being questioned by the French police in the American Army guard house.

Brown and Feist said they borrowed the parked truck near an American Post and went for a drive in the Bois De Boulogne last night.

They said they passed three cars and then were blinded by the headlights of a fourth. They said they do not remember what happened after they lost control of the truck.

The police said Brown, who was born at the Hague in North Dakota, was driving the truck when it crashed into a car killing its four occupants.

The police said that Feist, who was uninjured, and Brown who injured his forearm and a knee, walked and hitchhiked back to camp after the accident. Brown left an initialled handkerchief at the scene of the accident which led to his arrest and subsequently to Feist's arrest.

Bomb Found In Official's Home

Tunis, June 28.

A powerful, unexploded bomb was found today at the home of Mr. Howard Hill, United States vice-consul, in La Marsa, a Tunis suburb.

The fuse had been ignited but had gone out. The bomb was believed to have been planted during the night.

Mr. Hill is absent from Tunisia at present.—Reuter.

Multi-Millionaire Inventor On Morals Charges

New York, June 28.

A multi-millionaire inventor and camera manufacturer was arrested and held on \$50,000 bail today on morals charges.

The charges involved several 11- to 18-year-old girls he allegedly photographed in immoral acts in a camera-trapped penthouse. The penthouse was destroyed in a suspicious fire on June 12. District Attorney Frank Gulotta said Ivan Jerome, 32, had

admitted taking pictures of himself and the girls by means of string-operated motion picture cameras concealed behind the curtains and walls of his apartment on top of the Masapequa Farmers Market.

Some 10,000 feet of film was recovered from the ruins of the market, destroyed in a \$250,000 fire a little over two weeks ago. Police and firemen are still searching for

50,000 more feet believed to be in tin boxes in the debris. Gulotta said Jerome had offered firemen \$500 for recovery of the film.

Six girls were held in the Children's Shelter as material witnesses and Gulotta said at least 14 more had been identified from the films and were being sought. He said Jerome had been luring girls to his penthouse for off-colour photographic purposes for more than a year.

Jerome, a White Russian refugee of 1918, was said to be worth \$22,000,000 as a result of his camera and helicopter inventions and business ventures. He was owner of the Market, which he used during World War II as a camera factory.

The girls came to his apartment above it as applicants for market jobs, Gulotta said. He added that they were paid for their immoral acts but were not given the promised jobs.—United Press.

DEMONSTRATION BY WOMEN

Johannesburg, June 28.

More than 1,000 drum-beating women in several hundred cars paraded through the streets of the city of Pretoria today to protest a recently enacted Senate-packing law, aimed at limiting the influence of the coloured vote. The demonstration, who came from all over South Africa, carried a petition against the law bearing some 100,000 signatures.—France-Press.

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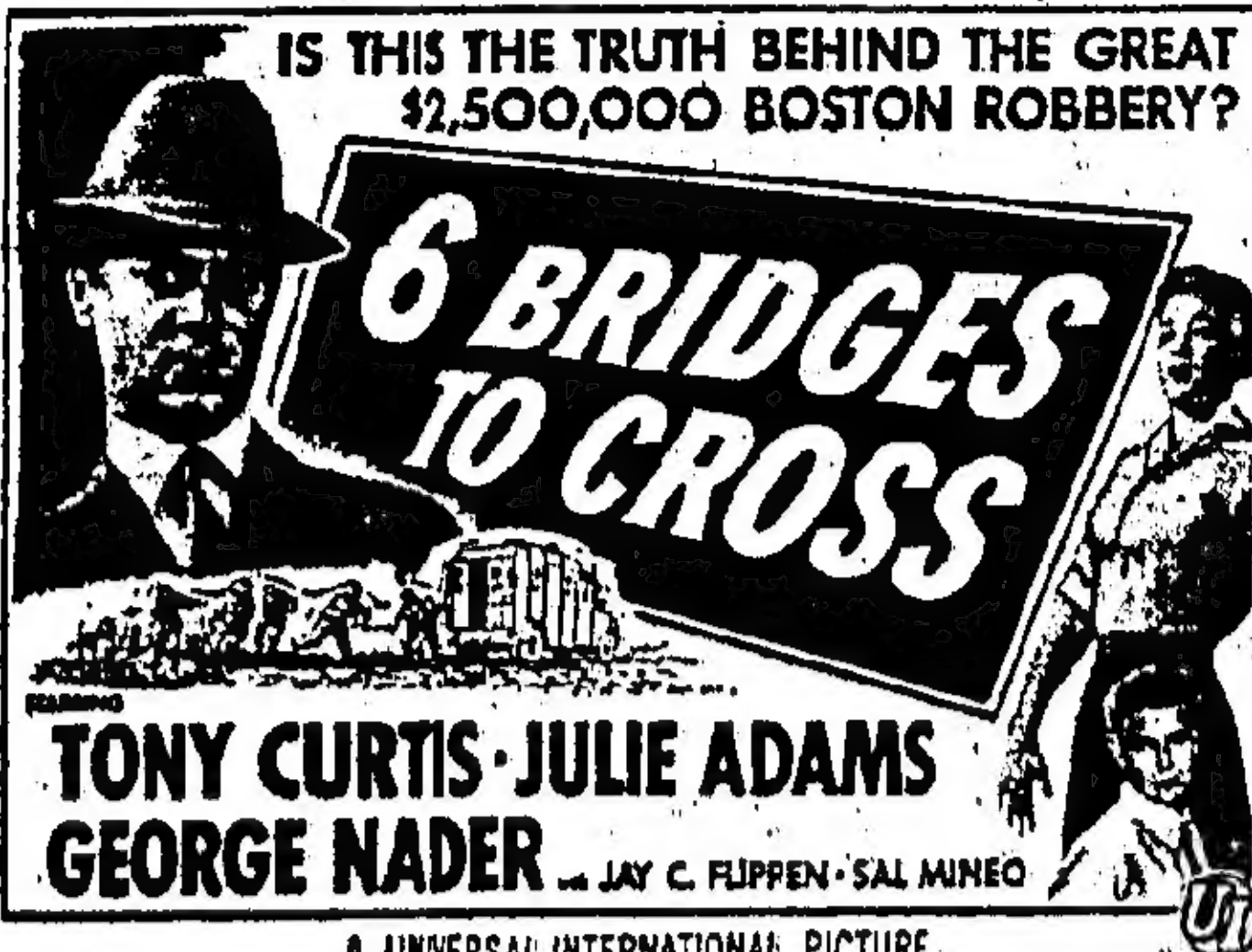
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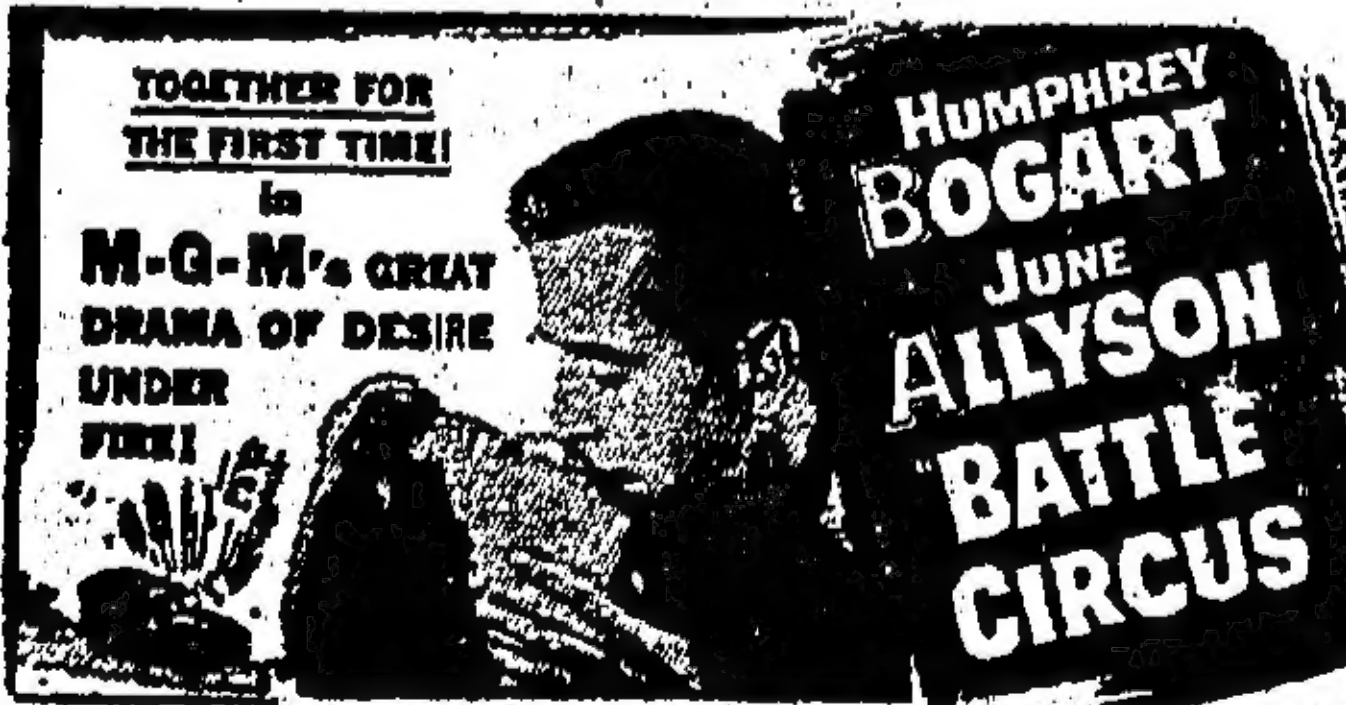


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NATO Air Forces Could
Meet Atom
AttackBUT THERE WOULD BE
FEW SURVIVORS

Paris, June 28.

The NATO air exercise "Carte Blanche" just ended showed that the air forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation could meet an atomic attack "and counter attack in a sharp and concentrated way," Air Commodore Peter Wykeham-Barnes said at Moenchengladbach today.

Summing up at the end of the six-day exercise he warned that any future atomic war would be short and horrible, with no victors "but only a few survivors."

Air Commodore Wykeham-Barnes, who is Chief of Staff (Operations) of the Allied Air Forces Central Europe, said that as an exercise "Carte Blanche" has been "extraordinarily successful."

It had also permitted the conclusion that army strategy and tactics on the principles of World War II were no longer possible in an atomic war. In future, fighting units must carry with them all the supplies they needed.

"Carte Blanche" was "fought out" between "Northland" and "Southland" with a frontier drawn east to west through Northern France and Germany.

Air units from 11 countries took part and "dropped" 345 atom bombs, mostly on airfields. The American remote controlled rocket "Matador" was used for the first time.

During the exercise, which took one year to prepare, there were five accidents which took a toll of eight lives and a ninth man is missing.

An Allied spokesman said yesterday the exercise had shown that the American F-86 Sabre jet was the best fighter plane in the world today.

The "Northland" forces consisted of the Second Allied Tactical Air Force, mainly British, Dutch and Belgian units. "Southland" were the Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force which contained American, French and Canadian units. Almost all the 80 airfields of "Northland" and the 50 of "Southland" were "destroyed" by atomic attack, the spokesman said.

FRENCH EXERCISE

The French air defence exercise "Regulus" which has been taking place simultaneously with the combined NATO exercise "Carte Blanche" showed that France had a 90 per cent efficient "umbrella" against air attack, according to the first official results published today.

Some 200 "kills" were recorded against the "enemy" raiders, many of them based on Southern England, which swarmed across the English Channel for five days and four nights beginning June 23. These included some of the latest British and United States jet fighters and bombers—Canberras, Sabres, Tornados and Stratofets.

France's latest "wonder planes"—the Ouragan, the Mystere 4 and the Mirage zoomed into the air to intercept the raiders. They bagged 71 per cent of the enemy on June 23, 86 per cent on June 24, 96 per cent on June 25, 97 per cent on June 26 and 91 per cent on June 27.

From the point of view of communications and co-ordination with civil defence the exercise was considered highly satisfactory, the communiqué said.—Reuter & France-Press.

Baruch Has
A Visitor

Bernard M. Baruch

New York, June 28.
The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Molotov, visited the American financier, Mr. Bernard Baruch at his Long Island estate today.

Mr. Molotov, who arrived earlier today from the United Nations meeting in San Francisco, also visited the Museum of Natural History here and the headquarters of the Soviet United Nations delegation.—France-Press.

BLOOD DONORS

London, June 28.
Some 540,400 Britons gave blood to the National Blood Transfusion Service last year compared with 515,400 the year before.

But the Health Ministry said today it wanted at least 650,000 regular donors to meet ever increasing demands.—China Mail Special.

School For Deaf

London, June 28.
Britain's first comprehensive school for the profoundly deaf will be opened here next September in a Georgian mansion converted and equipped by Lady Patricia Lennox-Boyd, wife of Britain's Colonial Secretary.—China Mail Special.

The Queen Stamping
Down The 'Divots'

This picture made headlines in the United States. According to the story that went with it the Queen's sight was falling and hence the glasses. In actual fact Her Majesty was stamping down holes in the pitch after the Household Brigade polo match during the Ascot week Tournament on Smith's Lawn, Windsor Great Park.—Central Press Photo.

ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN
DISCUSSIONS TODAY

Jerusalem, June 27.

General E. L. M. Burns of Canada, chief United Nations truce supervisor, convened a meeting of Israeli and Egyptian representatives at Kilometer 95 today in hopes of easing tension between the two nations along the Gaza strip.

General Burns briefly discussed the question of an agenda and then the session adjourned until 10 a.m. Wednesday.

According to the Israeli Foreign Office, an Israeli representative read the following statement:

RHODES PACT

"Six years ago representatives of Israel and Egypt signed at Rhodes a general armistice agreement which put an end to hostilities between the two countries. By its nature the scope of this agreement was capable of providing for a settlement of the issues between Israel and Egypt such as face us today. Had it been faithfully and integrally implemented, there would probably have been no need for the present conversations aimed at ensuring quiet along the frontier.

"Israel enters these conversations prepared to see in them a way toward improvement of the border situation. "Israel's basic policy remains that of integral implementation of the general armistice agreement and it is from this vantage point that the Israeli delegation will examine the proposals on the agenda. Limited in scope as the present talks are, they can succeed only if both sides demonstrate a sincere desire to work out efficient arrangements for border security.

RESTRICTED

"We shall be dealing with remedies of restricted character and unless these remedies contain all the components of practicability and efficiency they will be of little value.

"This point will constitute a test of the parties' seriousness in their efforts at reducing border tension.

"The Israeli delegation will be guided by this consideration throughout the negotiations and hopes and the Egyptian delegation will act in a similar manner."—United Press.

LEGAL PROBLEMS

On the Japanese side, it is pointed out that there are many legal problems involved in the repatriation of detainees which require careful study in Tokyo.

A three-day interval is not sufficient for this. Once again, Japanese sources refused to indicate whether progress of any sort was made at today's talk. As a sign however of the continuing cordial relations between the two delegations, Mr. Malik has invited Mr. Matsumoto and other members of his delegation to luncheon on June 30 at the Soviet Embassy.

There is no talk in London of impending deadlock. On the contrary the Japanese delegation, it is understood, on the highest authority, is prepared to sit the talks out for six months or a year if necessary.—France-Press.

Repatriation
Of Japanese
In Russia

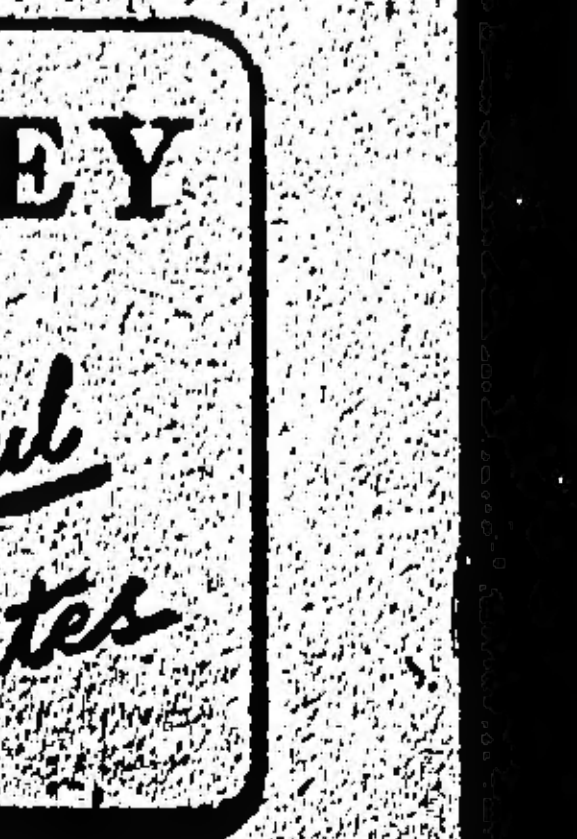
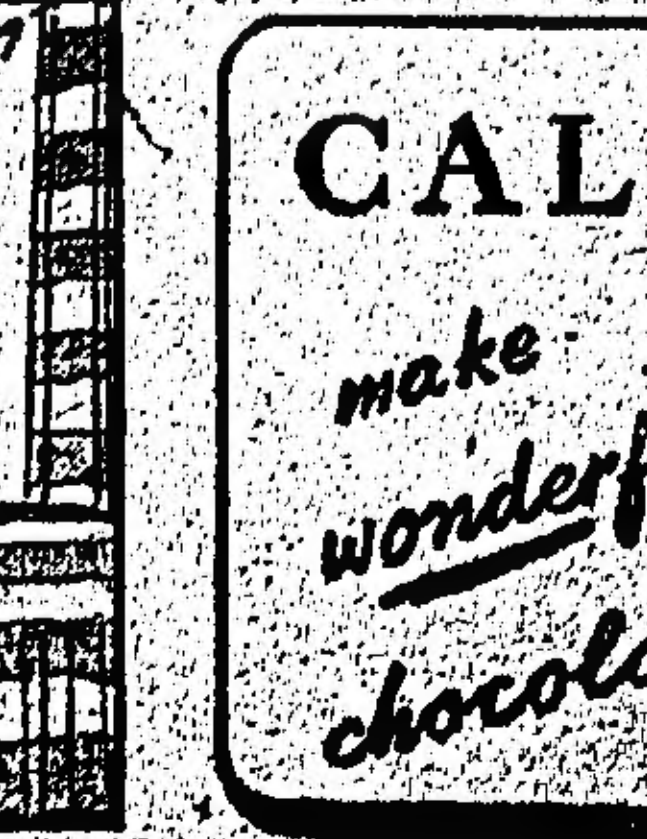
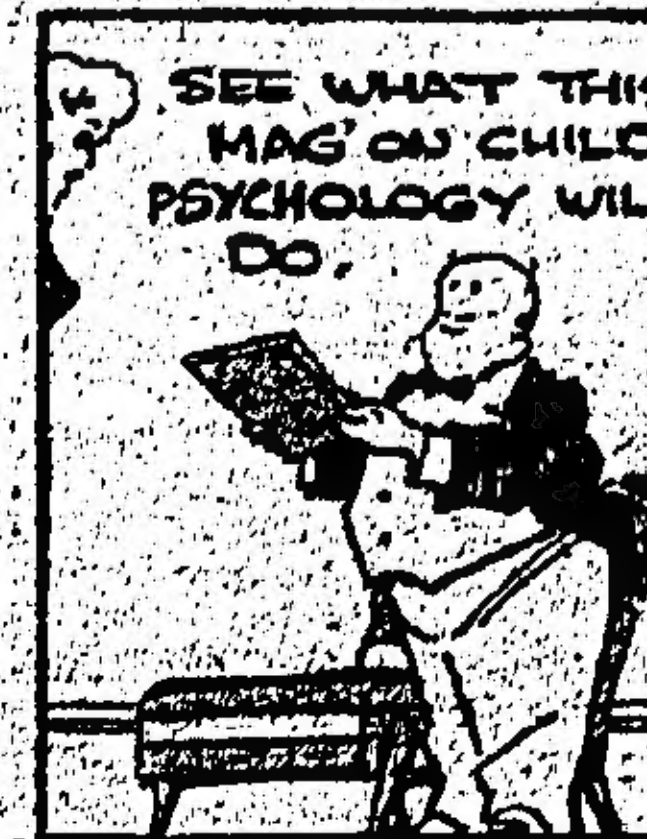
London, June 28.

The repatriation of Japanese detained in Soviet Russia was again the main subject discussed at today's meeting between Mr. Shunichi Matsumoto, the chief Japanese delegate, and Mr. Jacob Malik, head of the Russian delegation. Japanese sources indicated here tonight.

The talks ranged over other subjects but it is understood that Mr. Matsumoto kept coming back to the repatriation question. Mr. Matsumoto has received over fifty telegrams and letters from private persons in Japan, many of them very touching, urging him by all means to make some progress on the repatriation question.

Japanese sources also indicated tonight that meetings henceforth are likely to be only once a week. It has been found by both delegations that two meetings a week do not allow for full consultation with the respective governments.

POP



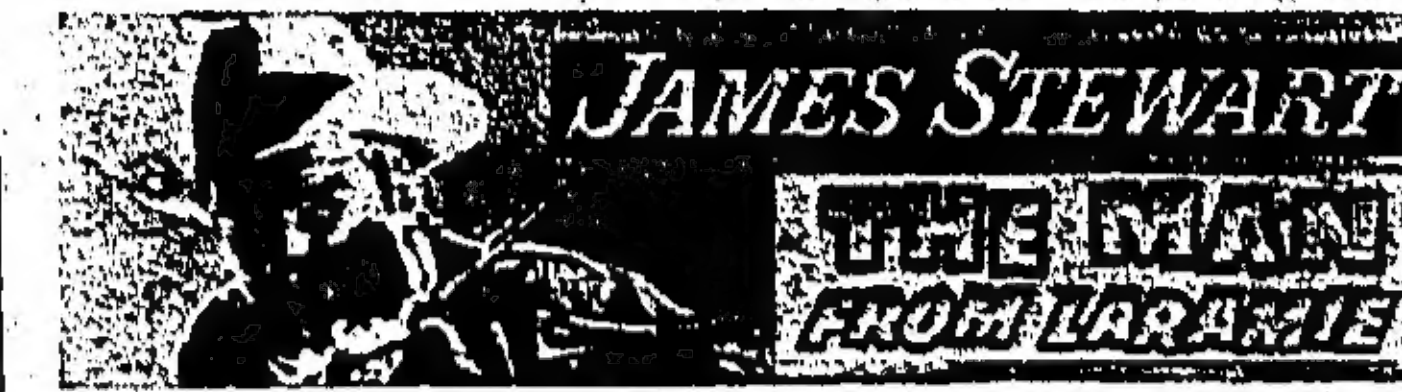
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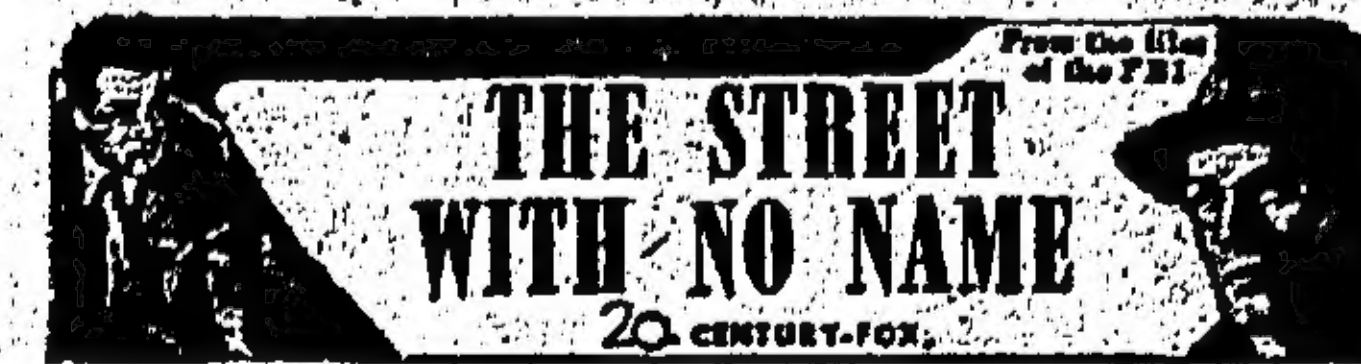
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VICTORY FOR ADENAUER

Pope Holds Audience

Army Murder Trial

DEAD SERGEANT WAS JEALOUS

Duesseldorf, June 23.

Prosecution witnesses at the court martial of a British Army sergeant accused of killing a fellow sergeant turned up a picture of a romantic association between the accused and the dead man's wife.

One prosecution witness agreed under cross examination by the defence that Sergeant Reginald Watters, the dead man, was jealous and suspicious that there was "some fishy business" between his wife and the accused.

The prosecution alleges that Sergeant Frederick Emmett-Dunne, 32, formed an association with German-born Mrs. Watters, killed her husband by a blow across the throat on November 30, 1953, and rigged the body to look like suicide by hanging.

and his suspicion had become an obsession with him although he had no proof.

Warrant Officer James Henry Evans told the court earlier that about three weeks before Sergeant Watters died he told Emmett-Dunne that he would be "well advised to leave Mrs. Watters alone."

He agreed with the defence that he had no concrete proof.

MARRIED SINGER

The cause of death was originally given as suicide but the handsome silver-haired sergeant was arrested after a re-examination into Watters' death. He married Mrs. Watters, a former night club singer, seven months after Watters died.

The defence pleads Emmett-Dunne acted in self-defence and had promised he will give the court "a complete defence."

Staff Sergeant Frederick Cracknell, a friend of the dead sergeant, agreed under cross examination that Watters had told him after an army exercise that there was some fishy business going on between his wife and Emmett-Dunne.

to offer of a clandestine affair between the two but noticed "a very familiar attitude" between them.

SHARED ROOM

Sergeant Thomas Brown, who shared a barracks room with Emmett-Dunne, said the defendant "told me there was a certain person in our mess who would commit suicide if his wife did not behave herself."

The defence suggested to Brown that "when you told him you were proposing to get married, Emmett-Dunne told you that you were crazy and it was a form of suicide to get married," the sergeant replied. "No," China Mail Special.

Ridgway Honoured



Washington, June 23. President Eisenhower today awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to General Matthew B. Ridgway for his service as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe and as Army Chief of Staff.

General Ridgway retires on Thursday as Chief of Staff. He was Supreme Commander in Europe from May 30, 1952, until he became Chief of Staff the following year.

The citation said that Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, Gen. Ridgway had provided a dynamic leadership which helped to develop NATO forces into an alert, efficient, fighting team.—United Press.

Falkland Island Dependencies

Britain May Protest To Argentina

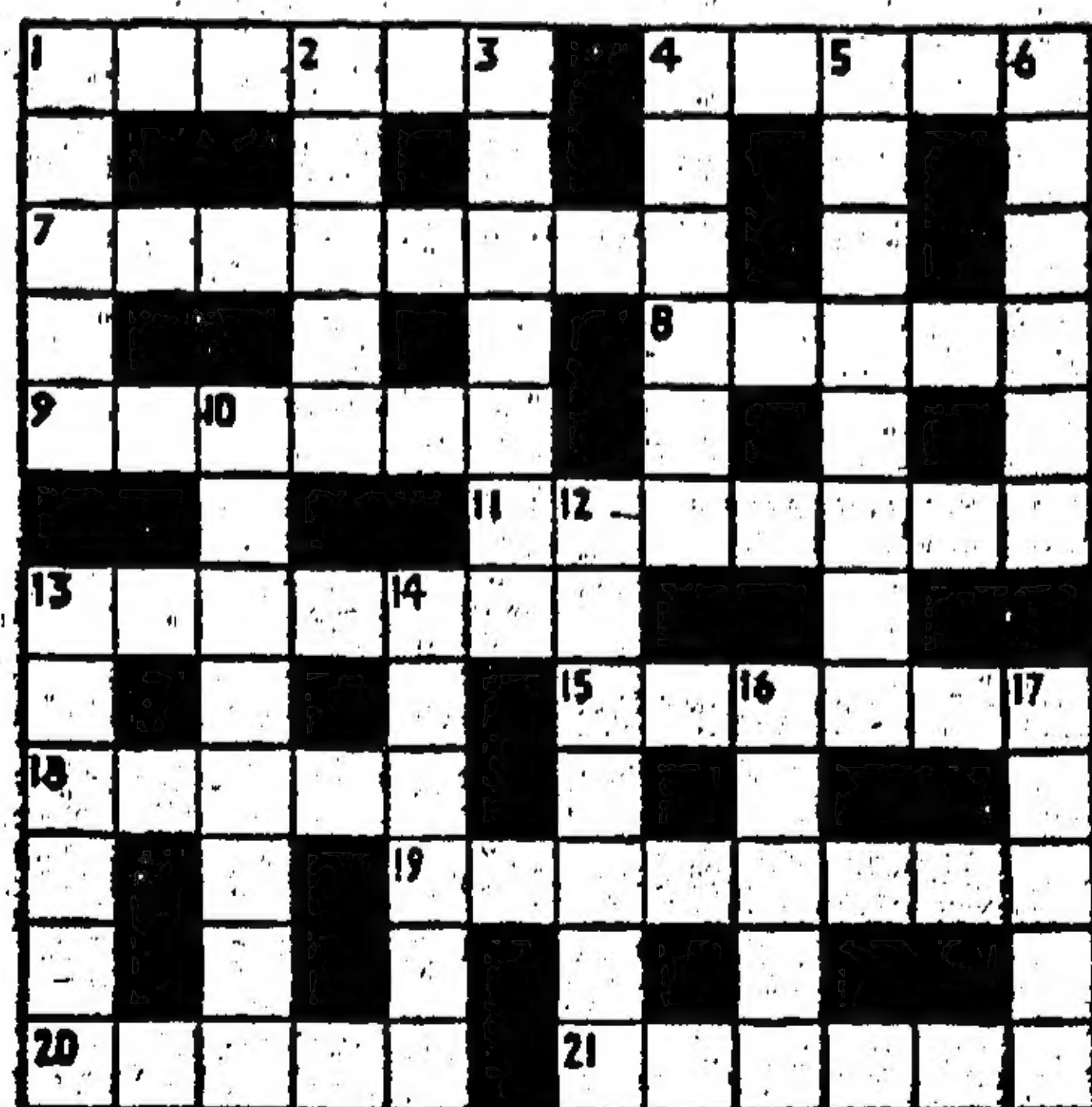
London, June 23. BRITAIN is considering protesting to Argentina against the erection of new buildings on Hope Island in the Antarctic Falkland Islands dependencies, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

The erection of these buildings did not constitute the setting up of a new Argentine base, but was the extension of an existing one, he added.

Both Argentina and Chile have claims on parts of the British-administered Falkland Islands dependencies and have set up various depots in the area.

Britain has proposed to bring the dispute before the International Court of Justice and has already submitted her case. But the Court can only pronounce judgment if the two South American Governments agree to its judging the case. They have already told Britain they will not go so.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
1 Special outings (6).
2 Scholar (5).
3 Point out (8).
4 Pearl (6).
5 Repulse (6).
6 Omnipresent (7).
7 Gives up work (7).
8 Firearm (6).
9 Fascination (5).
10 Wealth (8).
11 Kind of thread (5).
12 Ejects (6).

DOWN
1 Part of the leg (5).
2 Self-evident truth (5).
3 Alarm (7).
4 Summary (6).
5 Contrite (8).
6 Passenger ships (6).
7 Withdraws (6).
8 Marry (7).
9 Recollect (6).
10 Take away (6).
11 Slumber (5).
12 Vegetables (5).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1 Step, 4 Harrier, 8 Leas, 9 Area, 10 Sultan, 11 Note, 12 Post, 14 Erected, 17 Into, 19 Amuse, 22 Emerald, 23 Arid, 27 Lean, 28 Minaret, 29 Urg, 30 Gear, 31 Hammer, 32 Iron, Down: 1 Torque, 2 Wreck, 4 Hike, 5 Ascent, 6 Rife, 7 Elope, 12 Pile, 13 Save, 15 Tour, 16 Dead, 18 Allure, 20 Mature, 21 Single, 23 Molest, 24 Realm, 25 Dyer.

Initial Battle For West German Army STORMY DEBATE

Bonn, June 23.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer tonight won an initial battle in his fight for Parliamentary authority to put 6,000 West Germans into uniforms as the first instalment of the nation's new army.

The Bundestag (Lower House) agreed by a show of hands to consider a bill to authorise recruitment of volunteers pending approval of long-term military legislation.

Approval came after a stormy debate in which Social Democrats attacked the legislation and even made a personal attack on Dr Adenauer for concentrating power in his hands and for failing to consult the Opposition.

FORM OF VOTE

Agreement to consider the "volunteers" bill took the form of a vote to send it to the Parliamentary Security Committee for study.

The Bundestag also decided to seek the advice of committees on civil servants' status, judicial affairs and constitutional law.

Herr Fritz Erler, a leading member of the Opposition Social Democratic Party, unleashed a stormy fight in the Chamber when he declared that the principal obstruction to co-operation between the Government and the Opposition is the personality of Chancellor Adenauer.

Herr Erler said that "the German State is being built without taking into consideration the proposals of the Social Democrats—and then the Social Democrats are asked to co-operate."

The attack on the Government military programme centred on the contention that it did not sufficiently guarantee civilian supremacy over the military or parliamentary control.

These were the points on which Herr Erler criticised the "volunteer" bill, a stop-gap measure designed to get Germans into uniform by the end of the summer and serve as temporary legislation until the passage of long-term measures. Social Democratic speakers accused the Government of paying too little respect to the rights and powers of Parliament.

The bill also came in for criticism by Herr Erich Mende, a member of the Free Democratic Party, which belongs to the Adenauer Government coalition.

Herr Mende said his Party would propose amendments to the "volunteer" bill, and he urged the Government to exert pressure on Bonn's Atlantic Pact allies to take into consideration the "dangerous situation" of West Germany.

He indicated the Adenauer Government was in a position to press its point of view in NATO since Germany was now "contributing to the achievement of a balance between the blocs and therefore the establishment of peace."

NEW STORM

Herr Kurt Kiesinger, replying to attacks on the "volunteers" bill, unleashed a new storm when he told the Opposition members they were following an "all or nothing" policy.

He declared that "no one is asking you to sacrifice German democracy to the requirements of foreign policy."

He denied the Opposition charges that Government powers in West Germany were concentrated in the hands of Dr Adenauer and reminded Parliament that it could replace the Chancellor if it disagreed with his policies.—France-Press.

Big Gold Exports From Russia

New York, June 23. Russian gold exports of so far "unprecedented" size have reached the West bloc of nations during June according to Pinks world currency report. Soviet gold exports during May and June totalled 3,500,000 ounces worth \$125,000,000. During June, the British Equalisation Fund was reported to have absorbed about \$45,000,000 and an Anglo-Swiss banking group was said by Pinks to have bought an identical quantity of the metal from Moscow.

These two sales, made in sterling and partially in Swiss francs, amounted to a dollar value of about \$90,000,000, Pinks reported.

ELEVEN TONS

In addition, two shipments, totalling 11 tons or about 350,000 ounces of gold worth \$12,300,000 have been made. The shipments to London and Switzerland, Pinks said, were made to pay for large purchases of consumer goods and food from the sterling area and from ECU countries, as well as to pay for more than \$40,000,000 of Cuban sugar bought by Moscow.

"The size of these gold exports leads to the hypothesis that the Soviet gold production, a big question mark of all gold statistics, must be considerably larger than 3,500,000 ounces a year," the financial report noted.—United Press.



Italian film stars, directors and producers who were in Rome for the Titanus International Cinema Congress, were received at the Vatican in a special audience by the Pope. Titanus, Italy's oldest motion picture company, is celebrating 52 years of activity. Picture shows: general view in the Vatican during the special audience by the Pope.—Express Photo.

US Developing Ultimate In Weapons

Washington, June 23.

The US Air Force reported today that it was making "advances" in developing an inter-continental ballistic missile, regarded as the ultimate in weapons.

The reference was contained in the semi-annual report of the Defense Department and armed services.

The Air Secretary, Mr. Harold Talbot, in the Air Force section of the report, said development of an inter-continental ballistic missile "is of critical importance to the basic security of the United States and the free world."

EXPRESSED WORRY

Senator Stuart Symington (Democrat, Missouri), former Air Secretary, recently expressed worry that the Soviet Union might be ahead in the long-range missile field.

Mr. Talbot's report, like those of the other defence chiefs, covered a six-month period ending last December 31.

Mr. Talbot said the new Boeing B-52 long-range, heavy jet bomber—the first of which will be delivered to an operating wing of the Strategic Air Command soon—was "the best in the world today." He said its introduction into combat units "should be of great reassurance to our people."

In his overall summary, the Secretary of Defence, Mr.

Charles Wilson, said the first half of the fiscal year now ending was devoted to providing the armed forces with modern armament and organization.

"Our ground, sea, and air forces possess a tremendous striking power, which is constantly increased by advances in weapons technology," he said.

At another point Mr. Wilson said: "All the services continued to receive substantial quantities of the latest weapons and equipment. Notable improvement in combat effectiveness resulted

from the conversion of numerous units in the Strategic Air Command to the B-47 jet bomber and from the introduction of the F-100 and advanced versions of the F-84, F-86 and F-89 (fighter planes) into tactical and air defence units.

NUMBERS INCREASING

"Deliveries of increasing numbers of guided missiles and free rockets as well as improved methods in the employment of atomic and non-atomic weapons enhanced the combat qualities of all the services."—Reuter.

Religious Fervour Sweeps Argentina

Buenos Aires, June 23.

An unprecedented wave of religious fervour was sweeping Argentina today in the wake of the abortive June 16 revolt against the government of President Juan D. Peron.

Roman Catholics of all social classes kept a continuous pilgrimage to churches that were burned by mobs shortly after loyal forces put down the navy-led revolt.

The San Francisco basilica and the Church of the Dominican Monastery of Our Lady of the Rosary were the two most visited shrines. In its place now stands only a rough cross made by two first-hand pieces of wood tied by a piece of rope.

been acting Secretary-General while Vuletich attended the annual meeting of the international Labour Organisation in Geneva.

OTHER AUDIENCE

An official communiqué said President Peron first received Vuletich and de Pietro and that later he gave audience to the members of the CGT's Secretariat and General Council.

All government, CGT and congressional sources disclaimed any knowledge of Vuletich's resignation or his succession by de Pietro.

At the same time, officials of the Democratic (Conservative) Party reported the release of its members who were arrested following the June 16 revolt.—United Press.

WOMEN CRIED

Hundreds of faithful knelt constantly before the improvised cross. Many placed small bunches of flowers at its base. Several older women visitors cried silently before the ruins.

From the debris piled up in the side aisles of both churches, the faithful picked up small fragments of statues or paintings of saints to carry away as relics.

Marine detachments mounted guard at all burned-out churches to prevent any further depredations.

In other developments of the Argentine situation, President Peron today received Secretary-General Eduardo Vuletich of the powerful General Labour Confederation (CGT) and Assistant Secretary-General Hugo de Pietro.

Reports that Vuletich had resigned and would be succeeded by de Pietro remained without confirmation, de Pietro had

American Offer To Exchange Priests

Moscow, June 23.

The United States has sent a note asking the Soviet Government to accept another Roman Catholic priest to replace Father Bissonnette, who was expelled from Russia on March 5.

The American note added that the United States Government would be willing in exchange to give an entry permit to a Russian priest.

WITHOUT PRIEST

Since Father Bissonnette's expulsion, the American Embassy in Moscow has been without a priest.

His dismissal from the Soviet Union after ministering for two years there, followed the United States refusal to extend the residence permit of Monsignor Boris, the representative of the Patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church in Moscow.—France-Press.

SOLDIER HAPPY IN THE SERVICE

London, June 23. Mr. Norman Dodd, a Labour member of Parliament, gave notice last week that he would urge the War Office to discharge Michael Frank Gazzard, RASC national serviceman, serving in Malaya, because he had bad feet and a crooked arm.

The request in the form of a question was to have been made in the House of Commons to Mr. Anthony Head, Minister of War, today.

But if he did not appear on today's Parliamentary agenda, a War Office spokesman said later that Mr. Dodd withdrew his question on June 24.

Mr. Dodd later said he withdrew his question about Private Gazzard following the private reaction to his proposed action.

The MP said Gazzard's father had originally asked him to take up the case, complaining at the different treatment accorded to Colin Cowdrey, the cricketer who was discharged from the Air Force as medically unfit.

Mr. Dodd said he was now "happy to drop the matter" and grateful to the press for sympathising. He worked that Gazzard was happy in the forces.

"I put this to the father and he said 'If that is the case, we are all happy,'" Mr. Dodd said.

He added: "But I do not think that this is any answer to the question as to why under such circumstances he is not only in the forces but is being sent to Malaya, where another man, well known cricketer, is denied the privilege of seeing the world when he has done so much for his country."

"It is the disparity of treatment which concerns me. As far as Gazzard is concerned, may be, 'long service' to enjoy himself in the forces."—China Mail Special.

EMPIRE

FINAL TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



Starring: Jean ROGERS • Richard TRAVIS

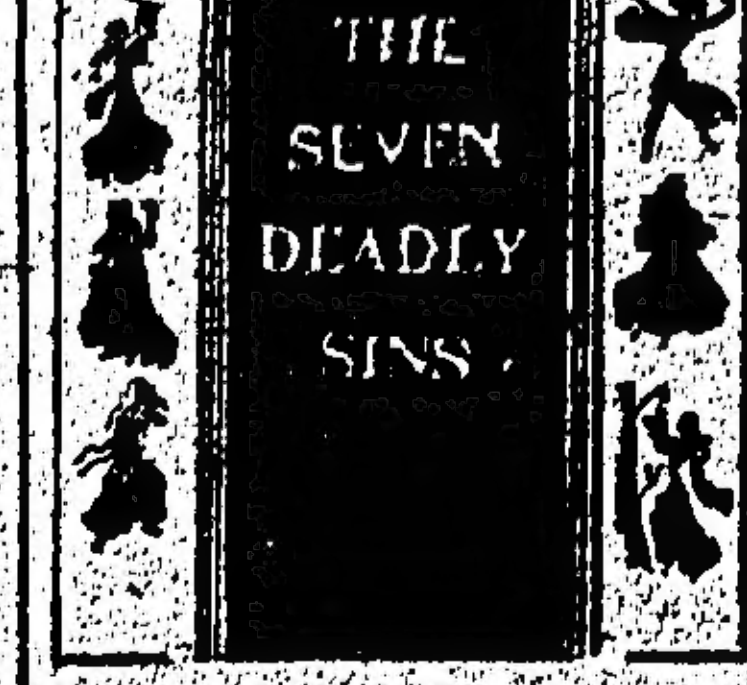
COMMENCING TO-MORROW



Starring: Marie McDONALD • Bill ROBINSON • Gus SCULLIONS

CAPITOL RITZ

FINAL TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.



A French Picture with English Subtitles

TO-MORROW
"ABBOTT & COSTELLO MEET THE KEYSTONE KOPS"

TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



TO-MORROW
"NEXT CHANGE" "RING CIRCUS"

MAJESTIC

FINAL SHOWING
At 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.



TO-MORROW
"THE MAN BETWEEN"

DID IT HAPPEN?

THE SCENE ON THE BALCONY

I LIKE to believe now that this strange incident from my youth, and the sequel which followed it, may be attributed partly to the effect that a bottle of *vin ordinaire* had upon an over-stimulated imagination; and partly to sheer coincidence. I am not denying, however, that a quite different interpretation could be put upon it.

In the summer of 1926 I was invited by a friend to join him on a holiday in the South of France. He assured me that the couple—at whose villa he was to stay, would be delighted to see me. And he was perfectly right. For my hosts, a Captain and Mrs. Tharby, could not have given me a warmer welcome.

Well-preserved

At the end of three weeks my friend had to return to his regular job in London. But since my own job—I was writing a book at the time—could be done as well in one place as in another, Mrs. Tharby made a suggestion. Why should I not stay on at the villa for as long as I cared to, enjoying the brilliant sunshine and the blue Mediterranean to which I had become greatly attached? She and her husband, she said, would consider it a kindness on my part.

Mrs. Tharby was a Puritan. While no longer young, what beauty had been hers was wonderfully well preserved. The daughter of a distinguished mental specialist, she had for many years acted as her father's secretary. Then, on a visit to

●FACT or FICTION? Read this problem story and judge for yourself. The answer will be published tomorrow.

By SEWELL STOKES



BIOGRAPHER of Isadora Duncan and Gladys Cooper, Bow Street probation officer, film critic, prison visitor, Dick Barton's vet—at 52, Sewell Stokes has been all this and much else. Oscar Wilde—the subject of his first play—is also the inspiration of a new novel to be published shortly.

Born at Hampstead and educated at Cambridge, Stokes is one of the few bachelors who can claim to be a recognised expert on child behaviour. He lives in Great Russell Street, near the British Museum.

England with him, she had met, and instantly fallen in love with, Captain Tharby, a retired Army officer of uncommonly handsome appearance. They were married within a month of meeting one another.

For a time all seemed well with them. They were asked out everywhere, and themselves entertained on a fairly extensive scale at a house they had taken in Eaton Square. But before long Mrs. Tharby dis-

covered that her husband drank far more than was good for him, and in his moments of elation developed a too-roving eye.

She decided, therefore, that a more secluded life, somewhere abroad, would suit them better. And since the money was hers, she had no difficulty in persuading the Captain that her decision was the right one.

Naiive pride

In similar circumstances an Englishwoman would no doubt have managed to rid herself of such an unsatisfactory partner. But her native pride would not allow Mrs. Tharby to admit—save in the strictest confidence—that her marriage was not all it might have been.

It was in little bursts of confidence that she gave me these details of her earlier days. Out of loyalty to him, she never spoke directly against the Captain. She excused, rather, his odd behaviour, aware, I suppose, that I could scarcely have helped noticing those occasions when he was not quite himself.

That Mrs. Tharby was a lonely woman became increasingly evident, and I understood what she had meant by saying that I would be doing a kindness in prolonging my stay. She obviously enjoyed the company of even such an immature person as myself.

Occasionally they did exchange a sharp word, it could not truthfully be said that the Tharbys ever quarrelled. Not in my presence, at any rate. Indeed, they appeared on the whole to be quite good friends in their way, which made all the more surprising the strange scene that I witnessed late one night.

In a flash, it seemed, he produced a revolver and shot her

The Tharbys' villa was situated in a somewhat remote spot about three miles out of Antibes, and was reached by a tortuous road winding up into the hills. In the heat of the day this climb was something of a trial. But at night-time one minded it less. And on the night in question I welcomed the opportunity it afforded me of recovering from a convivial evening.

In the company of several friends from England whom I had chanced to meet at a cafe in the town, I had drunk decidedly more of the cheap French wine than I was accustomed to. I felt none too steady when the time came to take my leave of them. Nor had I altogether recovered on arriving back at the villa. So, on a seat in the grounds I sat wondering if it was practicable for me to manage the stairs to my bedroom without disturbing the household.

In the bright moonlight the villa looked like an immense iced cake, its every detail thrown clearly into relief. There was a stillness over everything, and I had the impression of watching an empty stage, waiting for the actors to appear. Which suddenly they did. Mrs. Tharby first, followed closely by the Captain. They stepped through the tall windows on to the balcony outside their bedroom. I thought they had merely come out for a breath of air. But their actions soon proved otherwise.

Passionate embrace

For some seconds they remained side by side, gazing out towards the distant sea. Then the Captain embraced his wife passionately. Mrs. Tharby clung to him with equal fervour. Upon his releasing her, she moved backwards a few paces and stood facing her husband. And then, in a flash, it seemed, he produced a revolver and shot her. She fell to the ground. And with his head lowered, the Captain turned quickly back into the room.

Much as I wanted to believe the contrary, I was convinced that the ghastly thing had happened. At first I couldn't bring myself to move, so frozen was I with horror; and it must have been at least a quarter of an hour before I found the courage to go to my room—flung up the window, and peered down on to their balcony. Where Mrs. Tharby's prostrate body should have been, nothing whatever was to be seen.

After that, I dare say I'd have looked upon the incident as no more than the result of a bad dream; had it not been for the certain fact that it recalled to my mind, a few years before, when I was 19, a woman novelist who prided herself on being psychic, had informed me that I was too. At the time I had thought she was talking absolute nonsense. But now I wasn't so sure.

The way I looked at it was this. If by any supernatural means I had been given a preview, as it were, of a tragedy that was to occur in the future, then it was my duty to speak out. And yet I couldn't hear myself interrupting one of those confidential little chats with Mrs. Tharby with the words: "Oh by the way, I think you should know that it's more than likely your husband is going to shoot you one day. So, please, do be careful!"

No more wine

What eventually decided me to say nothing was a sudden realisation that if there was something in it, then the tragedy had to happen anyway. Besides, I soon began to see the improbability of the whole situation. It wasn't even as if the shooting had taken place at the height of a quarrel. In my dream—as I now came to regard it—Mrs. Tharby and the Captain appeared to have been on the very best of terms. For him to have shot her just then would obviously have been utterly ridiculous.

I resolved, however, to keep off that potent cheap wine in future. And I remember thinking, too, that if Mrs. Tharby's distinguished father had still been

alive, I might have done worse than consult him.

After that summer I never saw the Tharbys again. A few letters passed between us; I sent them a copy of the book I had written while enjoying their hospitality; and finally our communications dwindled to an exchange of Christmas cards.

Sad end

Not until some time after the war had ended did I learn what had become of the Tharbys. The news reached me in a most casual manner. A man I met at a party, who had lived for many years at Antibes, and still had his house there, remembered the couple, though he had never actually known them. It hardly surprised me to learn from him that both were dead. After all, they were getting on in years when I had known them.

But the man's next words shook me a little:

"Their end was rather sad, you know. At their time of life they didn't feel equal to facing the consequences of an invasion. So just before the Germans marched in, Captain Tharby shot his wife, and then himself. He left a note for the magistrate, making it quite clear that what he was about to do, he did with his wife's consent."

The more I think of it, the more convinced I am that my remote connection with the tragedy was purely coincidental.

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DID IT REALLY HAPPEN?

YES NO

Put your tick in the space above and keep this ticket in your shoe when the answer will be given with another story in this series

ORSON WELLES

Did yesterday's story—The Paramount Chief's Revenge, by Elspeth Huxford—actually happen? Answer—YES.

Drawing by Koolman



Nathaniel Gubbins

I SHALL never know why. May, the month of beauty and blossoming, is also the month of violence.

Many years ago May 1 was chosen as Labour Day in times of unemployment there were marches through the streets with banners and fights with the police.

May is also the favourite month for strikes. In May last year there was a railway strike. This year there were dock and railway strikes.

But apart from industrial troubles you will notice that ordinary citizens, peaceable enough during the winter, are suddenly full of hatred for other citizens at the very time when young birds are singing hopefully in the trees, believing, despite the experience of older birds, that there is such a thing as an English summer.

Right at the beginning of the month the Frinton and Walton Urban District Council made up its mind that Councillor Narbeth and Councillor Parker must sit on opposite sides of the debating table because Councillor Parker gave Councillor Narbeth a push. As the meeting Councillor Parker said that Councillor Narbeth was an amateur phenologist and made rude remarks about the shape of other councillors' heads.

The next day it was reported that a Mr. Frederick George Perkins, 62-year-old shareholder in the firm of Sidney Slavel and Co., Ltd., had thrown eggs and tomatoes at the chairman and missed him at a range of four yards.

But on this May morning, evidently distrustful of his marksmanship, he struck the chairman on the temple, hurled his spectacles at him, was fined £5 and bound over for 12 months to keep the peace.

It was in the evening sunshine of May that Rocky Marciano appeared guilty of the attempted manslaughter of Don Cockell, and it was in May that there was some vicious quarrelling and fighting between some Vietnamese characters with the beautiful names of Ngo Dinh Diem, Van Voi Vy, Van Tee Ty, Phan Cong Tac, Lee Van Vien, and Tran Trang Dung.

Suddenly, like a pistol shot in the silence broken only by heavy breathing through two noses, Mr. Sparrowgrass shouted: "Blowpudding!"

Mr. Blowpudding swayed an inch or so towards Mr. Sparrowgrass, stared at him with fixed intensity, and said:

"Pardon?"

If there was one kind of man Mr. Sparrowgrass hated above all other kinds of men it was the man who said "Pardon?"

Mr. Blowpudding, swaying nearer to Mr. Sparrowgrass, said: "Pardon me. But d'you speak or did the silence break?"

So, thought Mr. Sparrowgrass, he not only looked a silly little man but was a silly little man full of stale little jokes. As if the weather was not enough to endure without this, the weather that was caused by H-bombs which had been exploded to defend the free world against Communism.

What's more, there was The Enemy Within he had been reading about in the newspapers. The respectable, neatly

And at home, although the election got by with a few half-hearted scuffles, there was the case of retired Colonel Green, who summoned his son-in-law for throwing a plateful of six cold sausages at him.

When asked if a retired colonel ought to be afraid of six cold sausages, the colonel replied, "I am not afraid of my son-in-law or six cold sausages. But, in fact, there were seven cold sausages, and two of them caught me on the ear."

You have to be pretty steady under fire to count the ammunition.

Then there was the case of the 6ft. father who complained in the Bristol Juvenile Court that his eight-year-old son had hit him so hard and frequently with a hammer that neighbours were obliged to send for the police.

Asked if the dear little chap ever played with other boys, his mother said, "No. He prefers to play with us."

How can cricket, football, leap-frog, hop-scotch, cops and robbers, cowboys and Indians compete with the fun of hitting your father with a hammer?

At The Purple Bison

MR. Sparrowgrass and Mr. Blowpudding had been standing at the bar of The Purple Bison for a long time. They were rocking backwards and forwards gently on their heels and toes.

Their eyes were glazed and sometimes they stared at each other in blank astonishment, sometimes with undisguised hatred. They were bored with each other. Both wanted to go home to dinner but neither had the courage to leave a safe anchorage and risk the stormy passage between bar and exit.

Mr. Sparrowgrass and Mr. Blowpudding had plenty to say but were incapable of saying it coherently. Mr. Blowpudding's mind whirled with angry thoughts about the unreasonable Mrs. Blowpudding who the always had dinner on the table sharp at seven. Mr. Sparrowgrass's mind whirled with angry thoughts about strikes, Communism, and the recent weather.

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What's more, there was The Enemy Within he had been reading about in the newspapers. The respectable, neatly

dressed Communists living in neat little suburban houses. Perhaps this horrible little man who said "Pardon?" was one of them? Perhaps he was spending Russian gold trying to scrape an acquaintance with Mr. Sparrowgrass, trying to convert Mr. Sparrowgrass? Why, of course, that was it.

This time it was Mr. Sparrowgrass who swayed towards Mr. Blowpudding and said: "Dirty rotten Communist!"

"Pardon?" said Mr. Blowpudding.

"You stink," said Mr. Sparrowgrass.

"Pardon, gentlemen, please," shrilled the nervous barmaid.

Mr. Sparrowgrass released his hold on glass and counter, measured his distance to the exit and said to Mr. Blowpudding:

"Good-day, Stinker."

"S'not day," said Mr. Blowpudding. "S'right."

"Good-night, then," said Mr. Sparrowgrass.

"Good-day," said Mr. Blowpudding as he watched Mr. Sparrowgrass fall over a stool by the door.

Tale Of A Snail

As if there were not enough A things in the world to worry about we now have to worry about snails.

According to Mr. P. H. Fisher, animal psychologist, they not only have a stop for breath every yard of their weary little journeys but also have poor memories. This means that when they have arrived panting on the other side of the garden path they have forgotten where they are going and why they were going there, wherever it was.

If you cared about snails you would start at once to make tiny notebooks for mother snails to help them with their shopping. But even if you did what would happen?

The foolish mother snail would carefully write down "lettuce for lunch" in her notebook, pop it in her bag, call the children to follow and start off for the vegetable garden.

As it is also revealed by Mr. Fisher that snails sometimes sing it would be a happy little party. Mother snails, free of all the worry of trying to remember anything but their notebook, would be humming a merry little tune with the children romping in slow motion round her.

After an hour's journey, or about 6ft. from home, the mother snail, plump and panting, would sit down and begin to wonder what she was supposed to remember.

"Children," she would say, "Where are we going and why?"

"We don't know," one of the brighter children would answer. "We thought you had written it down in a little book."

"So I did, you clever child," mother snail would say. "And where did I put the little book?"

"In your little bag."

"Of course, of course. In my little bag."

Well, as you might have guessed, she has left her bag at home. So they all start back again for the little house under the flower pot, though none of them is singing now and some of the children are crying.

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The Rolex Oyster Perpetual Datejust—finest flowering of three centuries of watchmaking. Waterproofed by the famous Oyster case; self-winding by virtue of the ingenious Rolex Perpetual "rotor". It shows the date automatically in a neat window on the dial. Cased in finely toolled gold, the Rolex Datejust is clearly the watch for men of success.

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greater convenience and added accuracy by the patented Perpetual self-winding "rotor" mechanism; that it will not only tell him the correct time, at a glance, but also the date, shown clearly and automatically in a neat window on the dial.

Most of all, the owner of a Rolex Datejust knows, infallibly, that his watch is the finest in its field—a leader among the world's timepieces.

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ROLEX

A landmark in the history of Time measurement

LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM IS A MATTER OF ECONOMICS

By JACQUELINE ENGERT

AMERICANS are marrying younger and younger, and in some states teenagers are in such a hurry they are breaking the laws by marrying under age.

In 1890, the average young bridegroom was 26, his bride 22. Today, the bridegroom is 22, the bride is only 20, and high school marriages are far from rare.

Reason for the accelerating downward age trend is not romance, it's economics. Young wives are trained and willing to work to provide half the family income. This is an accepted idea today. The young husband no longer feels humiliated at being unable to support his wife. There are 20,000,000 working women in America, and labour experts predict Mrs. America of the future will work except when her children are in the nursery.

Brides frequently provide the only family income while young husbands finish their college education. Parents often "subsidize" young couples. But the real fairy godmother is the prosper-

ous American economy and the "never-never." America's newly wedded need rarely do without the good things of life. They can buy cars, homes, and furniture and almost have babies on lenient "installment plan" terms.

There are additional factors. Young Americans are said to be worried about the world situation. In marriage they say they seek some kind of security—and happiness—while they may. Said one young woman: "What I feel most about living is its impermanence. The only happiness we can count on is what we make for ourselves and our children."

Fewer Males

Girls, too, are very anxious about the fact that in America males are fewer than females. They want to marry their young men to the altar before someone else does. If an American girl isn't spoiled by the time she is 20, statisticians say she may be right in thinking she will never find a husband. Eligible bachelors are

rare, often they are in the forces and overseas. Out of every 100 adult American civilian males only 15 are single. A generation ago the figure was 30. For every 100 debutantes of 18 to 19, there are only 68 men aged 20 to 22 to escort them. Debutantes and country girls alike are employed when GIs bring home foreign brides.

Students of Columbia University, New York, and the New York University recently polled thought marriage and college definitely a possible combination. Said one student: "I think it's a great idea, if the right girl comes along. Growing up together would be fun."

Another student, 25 and the father of two, said marriage had helped his career. "You mature when you have two, three or four people to be responsible for."

More surprising is the boom in teenage marriages. American high schools may have from one to 20 married

students. Ministers report more 18- and 17-year-olds marrying than ever before, though they advise against it. Last year, in Detroit, marriages of girls under 16 increased by 25 percent, and between last September and this February, there were 60 under-16 marriages in the city. Some will be declared void, for the Michigan state marriage limit is 18. In some Southern states the limit is 12.

Still Young

A national report on high school marriages said that curricula may have to be adjusted to meet the needs of married students and provide a programme of marriage education. "Fewer and fewer educators," it says, "are drawing the line at married students."

Young couples are having children earlier and closer together, so when children are grown, parents are still young and sprightly enough to have a gay time. With increasing age expectancy, today's children will grow up with more relatives than ever, and will probably be on good terms with a few sets of great-grandparents.

A QUESTION ASKED OF FIVE CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF THE FOOTBALL LEAGUE

By J. L. MANNING

Far be it for me to poke my nose into an election, but I cannot allow to pass unattended the announcement of nominations for President of the Football League. It is one of the most important jobs in sport.

So I telephoned the candidates and put to them this question: If you are elected will you pledge yourself to work for the detection of irregularities in League football which arise from offers of forbidden inducements by clubs to players?

Here are the replies of four of the five candidates:

Mr. W. J. Harrop (Liverpool): Yes. That is what we are there for. We know it is going on but need evidence. What is the use of having rules if some people sit up all night thinking out ways of breaking them?

Mr. J. H. W. Means (Chelsea): No comment.

Mr. A. H. Oakley (Wolverhampton): I always have done and always shall. I want a straight deal for everyone.

Mr. J. Richards (Barnsley): I have no right as a legislator to tolerate any kind of irregularities which should be suppressed if the evidence could be obtained.

Mr. H. Shentall (Chesterfield): was unavailable every time I telephoned.

The election takes place at a special meeting of the League at the end of this week. For which man would you vote?

PROBE ON SANTEE

World famous runner Wes Santee went to the American Athletic Union Championships at Boulder, Colorado, last week-end with something on his mind besides breaking four minutes for the mile.

He also discussed expenses with officials. And not without reason.

As a note of interest to all concerned in the promotion of this amateur sport I reproduce a summary of detailed allegations published in the San Francisco Chronicle earlier this month of amounts said to have been received as expenses by Santee during a month's tour of California:

Date	Meeting	Amount
May 14	Fresno	\$125
May 20	Coliseum	\$350
May 21	Modesto	\$140
June 3	Compton	\$270
June 10	Corona	\$160

This is a total of \$1,045. Santee says the figures are fantastic. Organising officials of two meetings confirmed their amounts, but said there was "nothing undercover" about them.

OVER TO LONDON!

There is much sympathy for Santee as he declares his innocence. Americans remember that the Olympic pole-vaulter and parson, Rev. Bob Richards, earlier this year appeared on a TV programme called "Your Life and Your Life" and was presented with a car for use in his parish.

Next day athletic officials kicked up a fuss. They told Richards he would lose his amateur status. The broadcasting company insisted on giving the car, and a crisis was averted only by Richards' church getting the limousine.

The Yanks are now asking "Why should amateur athletes have to struggle on \$5-a-day expenses when amateur lawn tennis players tour the world living unchallenged in the lap of luxury all the year round?" (The American AAU has apparently cleared Santee of all the charges as the news yesterday was that he had been selected for an AAU team to tour Europe in September.—Sports Ed.)

CENTRE COURT SHOCK

While enjoying a preview of Wimbledon, where Australia and the U.S. pot-butt during the next ten days, I saw something

NEW TERRITORIES

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SHEUNG SHUI RAILWAY STATION.

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which shocked me more than a busy-body MP's questions about Colin Cowdrey.

On the centre court grew a weed. A plantain as big as a half-crown. I spoke sharply to the weeder's No. 1 groundsman, Edwin Fuller.

He looked at it reflectively. Then said: "I suppose I mustn't grubble. It would be poor soil if a weed didn't grow there."

The architect who planned the £100,000 repair and extension work around the courts killed all hope of more tickets for our greatest sporting show. Grandstands cannot be made any bigger, he said, without shutting out sunshine and balmy air-currents from the turf.

It happened not even plantains would grow there.

WAY TO ESCAPE

Five fine days, ironically, are rarely needed to decide a Test. So far as England is concerned only one five-day game not cut short by rain has been drawn since the war.

Thus I urge the reduction of standard Test hours from 30 to 24—BUT GUARANTEE THAT PERIOD OF ACTUAL PLAY BY MAKING UP TIME LOST THROUGH BAD WEATHER.

If this reform is not carried out, Test cricket will become the old-age pensioner of sport. It is stooping low already.

Meanwhile to watchers of slumberland cricket I commend the pre-war practice of Bill Andrews, of Somerset, who carried a tent around with him, and the post-war practice of Brian Close, of Yorkshire, who has bunked in his station-wagon.

To what will London's Harringay Stadium turn next? They dropped speedway racing because they believed reports of its death.

Stock-car racing, a funny business, was introduced. There was lavish publicity ballyhoo. Now it is announced that the so-called "world championships" will be their last regular promotion.

REPEATED QUESTION

Most repeated question on recent days is: "What is happening to Gordon?" Sir Gordon Richards was granted a trainer's licence at the start of the year and he has 30 expensive two-year-olds at Beckenhampton.

With what result? One winner. The Saint who scored in two minor events at Windsor and Leicester. But because the horse arrived at his yard barely a fortnight before Windsor, "winner trained by Sir Gordon Richards" is little more than a formal entry in the "Racing Calendar."

Carter 3-1 Favourite To Retain His Lightweight Title

Both the Lightweight Champion, Jimmy Carter, and challenger Wallace (Bud) Smith were loaded with confidence today on the eve of their 15-round title bout, but the king seemed more likely to keep his crown in tomorrow night's nationally-televised match at Boston Garden.

Smith sounds good when he predicts "I'm not only going to win but I'm going to put Carter away." However, the flat-nosed champ from New York sounded more convincing when he replied: "Maybe the best way to stop Bud Smith from talking is to knock him out."

The wagering has been as light as the advance ticket sales for Carter's 11th title fight, but he was quoted as the 3-1 favourite. He was "kited" to receive 40 per cent of the net receipts from the match—black-out in New England—to Smith's 20 per cent.

HAS THE SHARPNESS

At 31, Carter is giving away five years to the fourth-ranked contender from Cincinnati, Ohio, but little else save perhaps a little extra zing to his punch. However, where Smith has the zing, Carter has the sharpness and staying power.

In his 97 fights, during which time he has twice lost and twice regained the title, Carter won the championship distance six times. Smith never has.

The challenger has the sock to "knock" out Carter, if he can manage to stay off the champ's

Experts believe he is following the patient methods of the late Fred Darling, but even knowing eyebrows arched a bit when Salisbury, exploited for years by Beckhampton juveniles, went by without a winner.

Upsetting, too, was that at Salisbury his youngsters appeared very "green" to the racing game. Two of them, deposited "Scobie", Bradley on the ground instead of showing off their lines in the parade ring.

Tongues often wag in racing without cause. Yet no one was surprised when it was made known that Sir Gordon had no runners at Royal Ascot. Even if plans are revised now only two from the stable have engagements they can fulfil.

Questions always will be asked about this uncommunicative knight of the turf. Among them are these: Are his two-year-olds, which cost so much money, proving worth while? Are they so good that they need wrapping up in cotton wool for next year's classics?

I hope Sir Gordon gets a pot-boiler soon and that his list of patrons one day will stand in parison with those of his riding days. It does not at present.

SILENCE IS GOLDEN

Everywhere, boxing promoter Jack Solomons goes. He is deft and admired. This because he makes such jolly and sportsmanlike remarks.

Consider his friendly and loyal words, published last week in an open letter to Mr. J. Onslow Fane, Old Etonian President of the British Boxing Board of Control. Mr. Fane had been to Paris to represent Britain at a meeting of the World Championship Committee. Their task was to root out pernicious "return fight" clauses and goings-on of the sort which marred Don Cockell's title fight with Rocky Marciano.

Wrote Solomons to Fane, "One of my best friends making a bit of a chump of himself?" "Being a fully paid-up member of the Board of Control I consider I have the right to claim that you have been missing our time and money talking world championships with foreigners. What have your committees done about these abuses? Sweet nothing, for the simple reason that the American boys with the money bags don't want any part of you."

But who do you think in Britain does the most part of deals with the American boys and their money bags? I will tell you. Mr. Jack Solomons. Solomons should learn the wisdom of occasional silence. The Stewards of the Board, at once should give him the first lesson.

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EARLIER RESULTS

Men's Doubles—Quarter-Final
N. Fraser and Miss V. Lewis (Australia) beat Miss M. Eyre and Miss V. White (Britain) 4-6, 6-1, 6-3;
Miss R. Walsh and Miss R. Woodgate (Britain) beat Miss A. Brighton and Mrs. J. Queich (Britain) 7-3, 6-3.

Women's Doubles—2nd Round
Miss S. Schmitt (France) and Miss Kormozzi (Hungary) beat Miss L. Felix and Miss K. Habel (United States) 6-3, 7-5, 8-6.

Third Round
Miss A. Mortimer and Miss J. Shilcock (Britain) beat Miss A. Buxton and Miss P. Hird (Britain) 6-3, 6-0.

Mixed Doubles 2nd Round
C. Oakley and Miss R. Woodgate (Britain) beat D. Butler and Miss R. Bulleid (Britain) 2-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Third Round
J. Borotra and Mrs. G. Cucuilla (France) beat C. Mason (Australia) and Miss P. Hird (Britain) 6-4, 4-6, 6-2.

WATER POLO

A change of goal-keeper in the South China side, necessitated by injury, turned the tide and hard-pressed Army South won the Junior League water-polo match by 3-4 at Victoria Pool yesterday.

Army South were leading 2-2 at half-time after a hard fight. The goalie was substituted towards the end of the second half of play when he split his hand stopping a hard ball from Partridge.

Partridge scored three times for Army. Ryan notched two and the South China goals were scored by C. S. Pang (3) and C. F. Wang (1).

The injured goalie's hand was tended to in hospital.

ONLY REPORTING



Maureen Connolly, triple Champion at Wimbledon at 20, walks hand-in-hand with her husband, U.S. Olympic horseman Norman Brinker, at London Airport. They are in England on their honeymoon, and Maureen is reporting on the Wimbledon tournament. —Central Press Photo.

Rosewall And Trabert Favoured To Enter Men's Singles Final

Wimbledon, June 28.

The semi-finals of the Wimbledon Championships Men's Singles will be played off tomorrow. The two favourites to meet in the final are the number one and two seeds, Tony Trabert (United States) and Ken Rosewall (Australia).

If there is to be a surprise, it could well be Badge Patty, who could upset his compatriot Trabert. However, Patty contracted a tennis elbow at the end of his quarter-finals match yesterday and may not be fully fit for tomorrow's big test.

Kurt Nielson (Denmark) a good but somewhat erratic player, was not expected to beat Rosewall in the other semi-finals.

The all-American Women's Singles semi-finals will be played off on Thursday. Doris Hart will be opposed by Miss Baker-Felitz, whose ambidextrous game was brilliant in her quarter-finals today and may give Miss Hart some trouble.

In the other semi-final Miss Louis Brough will be opposed by a younger but equally hard hitting player in Darlene Hard. This also promises to be a good match.

Akhtar Ali of India won his way through the first round of the Wimbledon Junior Championships today, by defeating H. Zeljko of Yugoslavia by 6-2, 6-3.—France-Press.

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J. Borotra and Mrs. G. Cucuilla (France) beat C. Mason (Australia) and Miss P. Hird (Britain) 6-4, 4-6, 6-2.

N. Fraser and Miss V. Lewis (Australia) beat N. Pietrangeli and Mrs. N. Migliori (Italy) 6-3, 6-2.

G. Palsch and Mrs. J. Cawthorn (Britain) beat A. Dawes and Mrs. A. Dawes (Britain) 6-4, 6-1.

S. Davidson (Sweden) and Miss A. Buxton (Britain) beat T. Fancourt (South Africa) and Miss S. Griffin (Britain) 12-14, 6-3, 6-2.

E. Morea (Argentina) and Miss L. Brough (United States) beat R. Krishnan and Miss R. Davar (India) 6-3, 6-4.

Fourth Round
L. Hoad and Mrs. L. Hoad (Australia) beat L. Ayala (Chile) and Miss L. Felix (United States) 6-4, 6-4.—Reuter.

Women's Doubles
Second round—Miss V. Lewis and Mrs. C. Moeller (Britain) beat Miss M. Eyre and Miss V. White (Britain) 4-6, 6-1, 6-3;

Miss R. Walsh and Miss R. Woodgate (Britain) beat Miss A. Brighton and Mrs. J. Queich (Britain) 7-3, 6-3.

Third round—Mrs. F. Muller and Mrs. L. Hoad (Australia) beat Miss J. Middleton and Miss D. Spiers (Britain) 6-2, 6-4;

Miss D. Killian and Mrs. H. Redick Smith (South Africa) beat Miss M. Carter and Miss E. Penrose (Australia) 6-2, 6-2.

Men's Doubles

Quarter-finals—K. Rosewall and N. Fraser (Australia) beat H. Flam (U.S.) and A. Quist (Australia) 6-4, 6-6, 6-6, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles
Third round—L. Ayala (Chile) and Miss L. Felix (U.S.) beat W. Knight and Miss S. Bloomer (Britain) 6-4, 10-8; H. Stewart (U.S.) and Mrs. E. Volmer (Germany) beat J. Molnar (France) and Miss G. Butler (U.S.) 6-4, 6-1.—United Press and Reuter.

OUR QUEEN AND THE TURF

The Man Who Knew Everything About Horses Taught The Queen To Ride

By JOHN HALL and JOHN RICKMAN

Mr Henry Owen knows more about the Queen's love for horses than anyone else. He taught her to ride, taught her horsemanship. He is 76 now, hobbled with arthritis, lives on pension in the barracks adjoining the Royal Mews at Windsor.

He does not go out much. spends most of his time in his sitting-room surrounded by a unique collection of royal photographs, most of them signed copies sent to him personally, all of them collectors' dreams.

He does not see casual visitors; like most of the people serving royalty he is careful never to talk about "the Royals" as members of the Royal Family are called by their domestic staffs.

Henry Owen comes from Tarporley, Cheshire, was groom to King George VI, then Duke of York, when at the age of three Princess Elizabeth was given her first pony, a Shetland, Peggy, a present from "Grandpapa," King George V.

The Princess made her first appearance in public on horseback on Peggy. It was in April 1931.

Her father was hunting with the Pychley. It was the last meet for one of the hunt servants, Frank Freeman, and the Duke of York, said he would like his daughter to be "entertained" by "the finest huntsman of his time."

Accordingly, led by a groom, Princess Elizabeth was taken to a convenient covert, a fox was started, and for a short distance Peggy consented to join the chase.

FIRST FAVOURITE

The young Princess's first real favourite was Snowball, near-white, 11 hands high, and lively. She got Snowball when she was seven, and astride the pony, out riding with Owen, she spent many happy hours.

They would talk about all sorts of things, but mostly about horses. There was discussion about events in Anna Sewell's children's classic, "Black Beauty," which was one of the Princess's favourite books.

Owen learned how the Princess had decided "many years earlier: 'If I am ever a Queen I shall make a law that there must be no riding on Sundays; horses should have a rest too.'"

Now most people who have close association with them agree that horses are outstandingly the least intelligent of all the domesticated animals. You can fool a horse with the same simple trick a thousand times.

You can teach it simple things and there is little likelihood of their being dialogued from its mind by other ideas. Horses are wary of an animal which shows real intelligence. They say that it is cunning, call it a "dog."

Snowball was not a "dog" but it had personality and demanded that anyone who rode it should be ever on the alert—or else. Older people at Windsor Castle remember Owen, enjoying again and again: "Keep on your guard, your Royal Highness," and Princess Elizabeth answering: "Yes, of course, Owen."

Once she did not. The two were riding in the Great Park, pulled up for a breather. Princess Elizabeth let go her reins with one hand, rested the hand on Snowball's legs. Snowball, alert as usual, leapt forward. Down went the Princess. The pony was quickly caught, the Princess remounted. "Snowball," she said severely, "that was very, very naughty of you. She loved Snowball, and she loved talking horses with Owen.

KIND OF ORACLE

He was a kind of oracle; he seemed to know so much about really interesting things. It became the Princess's habit, in the family circle, to preface statements with "Owen says"

Once when she put a question to her father he replied: "But why ask me? Who am I to tell you? Ask Owen, he knows everything."

Owen was determined the little Princess should learn to ride correctly or, perhaps more accurately, to sit correctly.

Owen's repeated call: "Curl in underneath, your Royal Highness" (in the modern idiom that would be "Tuck your tail in") is still recalled with amusement. The Princess had to sit straight, "hucked in," and, above all, she had to hold her horse properly.

Later that master-horseman Horace Smith, who has a riding school at Holyport, near Windsor, was called in to teach the Princess, and he, too, helped to develop her affection for horses. He went to Windsor and she went to his riding school.

"Painstaking and always very eager to get things right," says Mr. Smith. "What struck every one at Holyport was the rigidity of her schedule. She would arrive exactly on time and would have to leave immediately the lesson was timed to end."

It has always been the same. Even at the Castle the moment her time for, say, riding ended, someone, a tutor or an instructor, would be waiting to "collect" her for her next lesson.

However much she might wish to, she was never allowed to over-run.

As a girl the Queen learned to jump and become sufficiently proficient to be able to go hunting. She followed the Duke of Beaufort's pack in 1943, but there is no record of her having hunted since she became Queen.

Her worst fall was at Balmoral in 1945. Out for a morning canter she was flung against a tree and bruised her legs.

Court officials were always happiest when the Princess was driving and not riding. During the war she drove about Windsor in a small pony trap, took part in competitions at the Windsor Horse Show in 1944, driving a phaeton, which had a Norwegian dam, Hans, in harness. She won a cup and was successful again the following year.

Surrey shot into a clear lead at the head of the County Cricket Championship table today with a dramatic 69-run win over Northamptonshire at Guildford with only a few minutes of extra time to spare.

Yorkshire failed in their bid for maximum points against Nottinghamshire at Nottingham but managed to improve their total with first innings points from a drawn game.

Surrey, with 124 points, are now strongly placed to win the Championship for the fourth consecutive year. Yorkshire are still challenging with 118 points but the reigning Champions have two matches in hand.

Hampshire—14th in last season's final table—moved confidently into third position with 80 points after their sixth victory of the season. Warwickshire, who were out of the Championship after a defeat by Glamorgan at Swansea.

Lancashire, who also recorded their sixth success with the 128-run defeat of Derbyshire at Chesterfield, are tucked right behind in fourth place also with 80 points. Middlesex without a match drop from third to fifth position.

Surrey spinner, Tony Lock, jumped for joy when he took the last Northamptonshire wicket with seven minutes to spare, but Surrey were far from happy while Australian "Jock" Livingstone and Des Bannister were together.

In 18 minutes after tea this third wicket pair hit 81 towards the 225 their side needed to win in 2½ hours. Northamptonshire were 148 for seven when Surrey claimed the extra half hour, and the Champions just managed to pull it off.

THE VITAL RUN
Yorkshire's first innings points against Nottinghamshire were not gained without a struggle. Needing another four runs to go ahead with two wickets to fall at the start they lost Ray Illingworth for the addition of a leg bye, 19-year-old Jimmy Binks, playing his first Championship innings, hit the vital run after a leg bye had brought the scores level.

Doug Insole, the Essex captain, became the first batsman to complete 1,000 runs this season. He did so by scoring a century in each innings against Kent at Gillingham—a feat which Colin Cowdrey, the young England batsman, repeated in the same match.

Cowdrey, released on medical grounds after a short spell in the R.A.F., was not out in each innings and brought his total to 20 at Talkow.

Surrey Are Strongly Placed To Win County Championship Again

London, June 28.

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OTHER RESULTS WERE:

OPEN SINGLES
Robert Tay (CCC) beat J. McKittrick (KCC) 22-20.
H. Phoenix (KCC) beat E. L. Land (HKEC) 22-7.
A. A. Lopez (Recreo) beat E. Greenwood (HKEC) 22-16.
F. X. M. da Silva (Recreo) beat F. Roberts (PRC) 22-7.
J. Luz (Recreo) beat S. Telford (KCC) 21-4.
B. J. Jones (PRC) beat A. E. Jones (PRC) 22-14.
H. Biskdale (HKEC) beat E. J. Xavier (FC) 21-18.
F. G. da Luz (Recreo) beat H. T. Shields (HKEC) 21-14.
H. Finney (PRC) beat C. K. Sung (CCC) 22-10.
S. R. Phoenix (Recreo) beat F. Lee (CCC) 21-17.
A. K. Minu (HKEC) beat J. Tindall (KCC) 21-12.
E. R. Rossett (KCC) beat P. J. Manson (CCC) 21-15.

OPEN RINKS

B.

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NOTICE

BANK HOLIDAY

The Exchange Banks will
be closed for the transaction
of public business on Friday,
1st July 1955 (The first week-
day in July).

Hongkong, 29th June, 1955.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that
PATRICIA CAMMIADE of
9, Prat Avenue, 3rd Floor,
Kowloon, Hongkong, is apply-
ing to the Governor for
naturalisation, and that any
person who knows any reason
why naturalisation should not
be granted should send a
written and signed statement
of the facts to the Colonial
Secretary, Colonial Secre-
tariat, Hongkong.

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WITCH DOCTOR CULT SPREADING IN NEW ZEALAND

Wellington, June 28.

The cult of the witch doctor is spreading with renewed vigour among New Zealand's civilised, city-dwelling Maori people.

The once mighty Tohungas whose power was believed to have waned with the European invasion of the late nineteenth century are practising today in the heart of Auckland as well as in the remotest Maori settlements.

Even Maoris who are devout Christians still rely on the rites of the Tohungas as an additional spiritual safeguard. Women in maternity homes in Auckland are known to have the "Tapu", which applies to woman and child after childbirth, removed before they return home. This rite is performed in addition to Christian Baptism, which is carried out later.

Social workers explain the removal of the power of the Tohungas as arising from the defensive attitude taken by the Maoris in their clash with the European way of life. Uncertainty of their destiny and jealousy of their heritage, they find security and consolation in these reflections of Maori thought and feeling.

DOCTORS DISTRICTED

Sometimes Maoris consult the Tohungas before undergoing accepted medical treatment. Their attitude is governed by distrust of doctors, an inherent faith in their own remedies, and superstitious regard for the powers of the Tohungas. This is thought likely to persist for several generations.

The activities of most of these Tohungas resemble closely those of European quacks. Trickery and deception are the stock-in-trade of some, but "miracles" such as those that were credited to the old-time Tohungas, are not always easily accepted. Where they have been tried, and exposed, too, more than one claimant of divine powers has been run out of his village.

This occurred recently on the east coast where a Tohunga's heavenly lights proved to be those of a service car, which appeared regularly at a certain time. Some Maoris believe that sickness is caused by Maori means and can only be cured by Maori methods. From this comes the belief in "makutu", or witchcraft. Although difficult to detect, evidence suggests that black art is also fairly widespread.

ATTENTION DRAWN

Doctors, clergymen, district nurses and welfare officers have drawn attention to its existence. But they are people with whom the Maori is least likely to discuss it.

Physicists have encountered a number of cases in which the only explanation of the mental disorder was that the patient was the victim of the "evil eye". "Makutu" has even been given as the clinical diagnosis of the malady for the suggestion by a wizard that the victim is afflicted by an evil influence is sufficient to affect the mind of the susceptible Maori.

A recent case involved a 18-year-old girl who said at school that she was a victim of makutu. She alleged that her father was told in a dream that a certain person, prompted by jealousy, had bewitched his daughter. When the name was suggested to the girl, she became more agitated for she believed that the curse was taking full effect.

FEAR SPREAD

For fear spread to other Maoris in the school. After she had been examined by a psy-

chiatrist, who removed her from the district, her confidence gradually returned.

In the North Island, New Zealand's far northern peninsula, where Maoris believe the spirits of the dead leap into the sea to return to their lost island home of Hawaiki, a six-year-old child was recently believed to be harbouring a devil. Cold water is the age-old Maori treatment for this condition. So the child was regularly dipped in sacred water at dawn and sunset, summer and winter, on the recommendation of a Tohunga. Further treatment was to shut the child in a room, and beat it to drive out the devil.

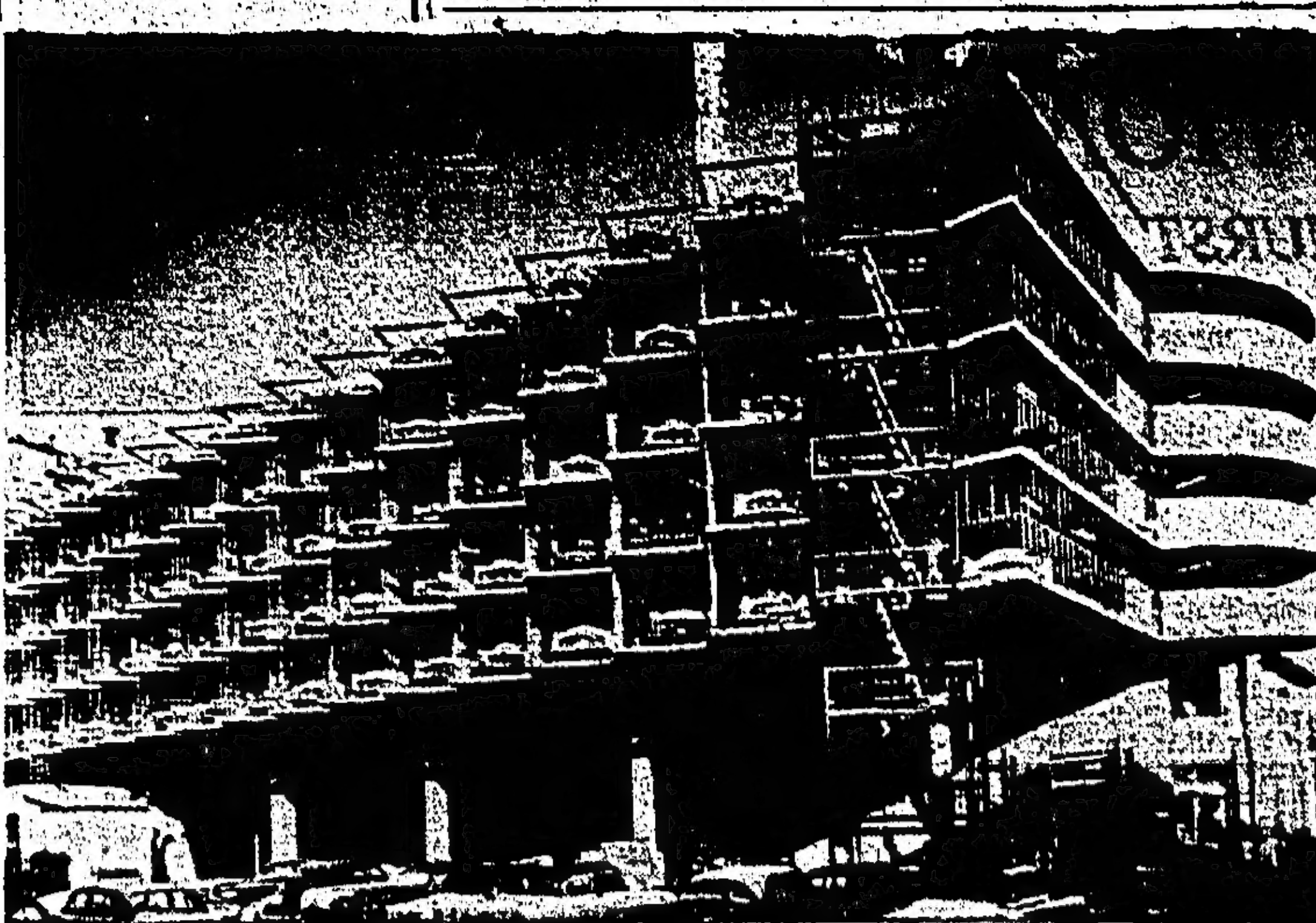
The mother, who was supposed to have inherited the mana of the Tohunga, carried out some of the treatment. The father, on the other hand, disapproved, and in despair drew public attention to the Tohungas by firing six .303 bullets through the Tohunga's house at a range of 150 yards.

Although he was charged, the Court appreciated his motives and put him on probation. The Tohunga was successfully exposed.—China Mail Special.

JET COMPLAINT

London, June 28.
Supersonic bangs from low-flying jet war planes swooping low over Barnstaple, north Devon holiday and fishing centre, are giving heart attacks to elderly people, Mayor A. W. Clarke has told the Royal Air Force.—China Mail Special.

The Garage On Stilts



RECORD EGYPTIAN BUDGET

Cairo, June 28.

The Egyptian Government today allocated E£55 million (about £56,375,000) to the armed forces out of a recorded national budget of E£315,259,572 (about £322,141,081) for the year 1955-56.

A spokesman of the Egyptian Council of Ministers announced the figures after a seven-hour meeting.

The total sum was divided into the following three sections: E£228,300,000 (about £234,257,500) for the ordinary State budget, which included the War Ministry's E£55 million; E£54,248,972 (about £55,595,190) for national production projects; E£22,710,600 (about £23,278,385) for public services.

The spokesman said there was E£12 million (about £12,300,000) left over from last year's budget.—Reuter.

In order to overcome parking problems in one of the biggest shopping centres of Salt Lake City, United States, has been built the "Garage on stilts" in which 542 cars can be parked at one time. In design it looks like a mammoth book-case, and it is a department store's answer to the problem of the congested "downtown" area. The still-like effect of the garage can be seen in this picture. The five parking floors have zig-zag edges to reduce load and act as parking spaces. Ramps take the cars from one level to the next.—Express Photo.

LUFTHANSA IN IATA

London, June 28.

The new German civil airline, Deutsche Lufthansa, has been admitted as an active member of the International Air Transport Association, it was announced today in London.

IATA has now 73 member companies throughout the world.—Reuter.

Rockefeller In Germany

Bonn, June 28.

Mr. Nelson Rockefeller, an adviser to President Eisenhower, and Assistant Secretary of Defence Struve Hensel arrived here by special plane from Washington today.

Their visit, expected to last till Thursday, was believed to be connected with negotiations for an agreement under which the United States will supply the new West German armed forces with military equipment.

An American-German arms aid agreement is expected to be signed shortly.—Reuter.

DRAFT EXTENSION

Washington, June 28.

The House today passed a two-year extension of the Draft and a four-year extension of the Regular Draft. It thus ended a fight which had threatened to stall the whole military draft system.—United Press.

AUSTRIAN LAKE MAY HOLD PLANE-LOAD OF TREASURE

Vienna, June 28.

The last secrets of Hitler's German Reich and considerable treasure in gold and platinum may lie hidden under the cool, blue surface of Lake Atter, set like a giant sapphire among the rugged Austrian mountains.

How it got there has not been entirely explained. Nor does anyone living know exactly what is buried beneath the waters of the lake in which thousands of holiday-makers splash happily every summer.

But the indications are that whoever succeeds in recovering the wreckage of a Nazi aircraft which sank in the lake in April 1945 will be a rich man for life. The story goes back to the closing stages of the war, when British and American tanks were advancing into the heart of Germany and Soviet armies were poised along the River Oder, ready to deal the death blow at Berlin where Hitler was ensconced in his bombproof bunker.

Since then, however, the two men have vanished. Intelligence officers of the American armies which soon after this incident occupied Western Austria failed to find any trace of them in the multitude of prisoner-of-war cages which sprang up all over Germany and Austria. A rumour went round, and persisted, that the aircraft had been carrying Hitler's personal treasures and secret files.

ATTEMPT ABANDONED

The first attempts to salvage the wreck were made in 1947. Success seemed near when the anchors caught in some solid object on the bottom of the lake. Then the drag-lines snapped and the attempt was abandoned.

The villagers, however, continued to talk of the sunken plane, its disappearing crew and its mysterious cargo.

In the summer of 1953, another recovery crew, including divers with modern equipment, set to work. They discovered that the aircraft lay about 70 metres (230 feet) down and that the waters of the lake became very murky below a depth of about 30 metres (100 feet).

After several weeks of slow, laborious searching a diver made a remarkable find. It was the statuette of an ape sitting on a collection of the works of Darwin and contemplating a human skull in its paw.

Experts believed that although this object might have come from the plane, this was unlikely. Other explanations put forward were that Alfred Rosenberg, the Nazi Minister for Occupied Territories, had owned a villa near the lake and that the ape-statue, symbolising the Darwinian theory of man's descent from the ape, may have been one of his possessions.

Other objects recovered from the lake-bed included German-type anti-aircraft searchlight, teleprinter. The recovery crew stopped work soon after that, giving shortage of funds as the reason. But it leaked out that they had also found platinum pencils.

Whether these came from the Junkers 88 or from Rosenberg's property or from some other source has not been established. Two years have passed since this episode, and no more salvage attempts have been made. But the rumours persist.

Recently, a discovery made by a newspaper reporter from Graz gave them a fresh lease of life and a new foundation of fact. The reporter, who insists on remaining anonymous, found a former Luftwaffe officer, a certain Major K. who commanded a flight of three Junkers 88's from Berlin to Salzburg on April 18, 1945.

RECEIVED ORDER

In April 1945, Major K. was in Berlin when he received an order signed by Hitler to prepare a flight of three machines for an unnamed destination. In those days, it was not easy to lay hands on three sturdy aeroplanes in Berlin for non-combat tasks, even on Hitler's order, but the Major did it and reported to the Fuehrer on April 17.

The Fuehrer then personally ordered Major K. to fly 48 sealed chests and one unnamed passenger to Salzburg "at all costs." The cargo was loaded the same night. The lone passenger was a man of about 40 who all the time wore a coat with upturned collar and sunglasses, and never spoke a word. His identity has never been established.

The aircraft were about to take off in the small hours of April 18, when a lorry carrying six more sealed metal boxes drove up. These, too, were loaded, and the aircraft flew off towards Salzburg.

They passed safely over Leipzig and Munich, but a flight of American fighters struck at them on the last stage of the journey when Salzburg was almost in sight.

"One machine was severely damaged, and I saw it make a forced landing on a lake," the Major is reported to have said. "But I and the other machine made it to Salzburg."

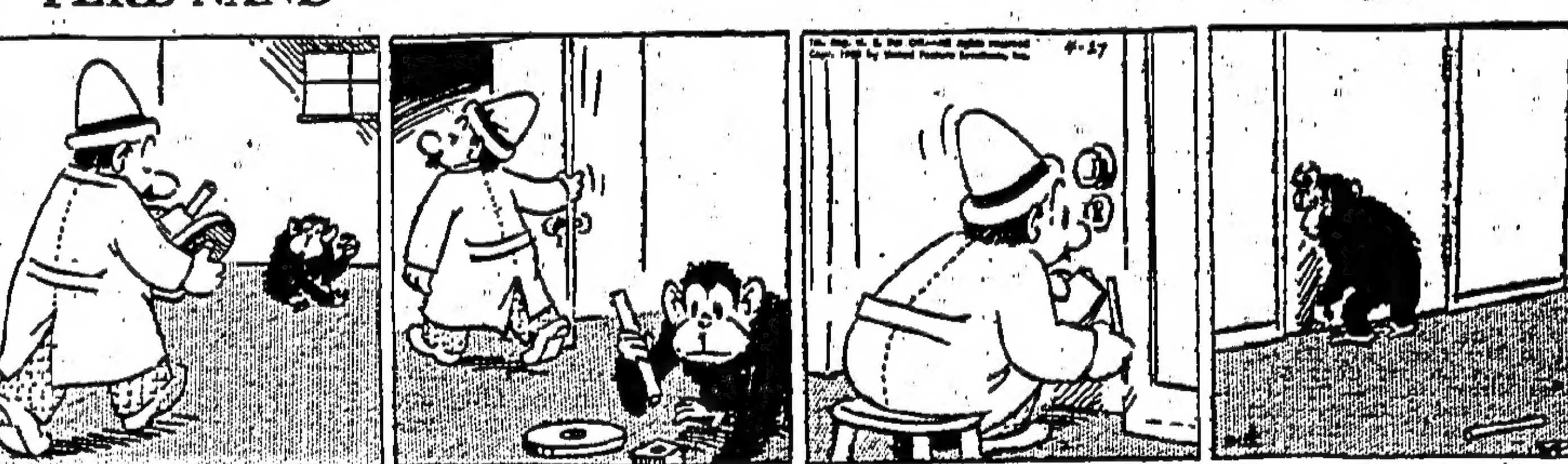
The cargo of the two remaining aircraft was unloaded by SS-men and civilians who seemed to be expecting them. Major K. said he only discovered after arrival that the chests held secret documents from Hitler's Chancellery, art treasures from museums and gold and platinum.—China Mail Special.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

FERD'NAND

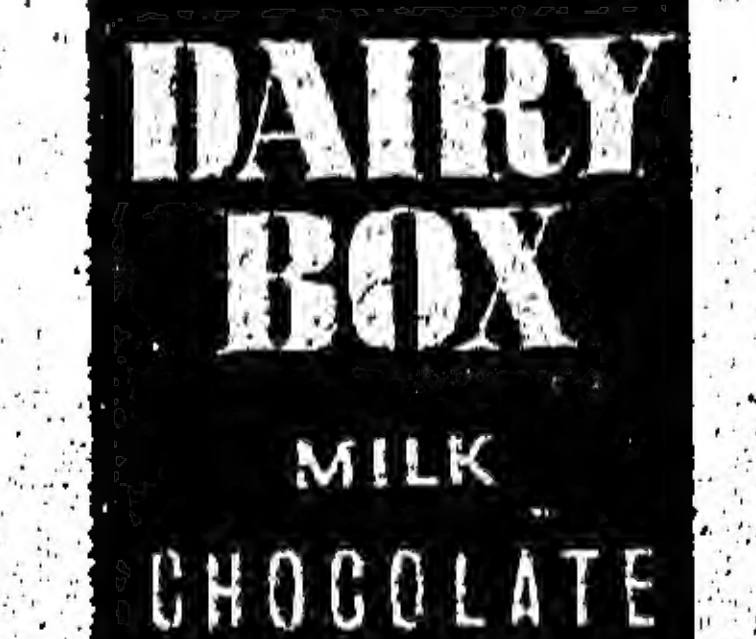


By Mik

NANCY



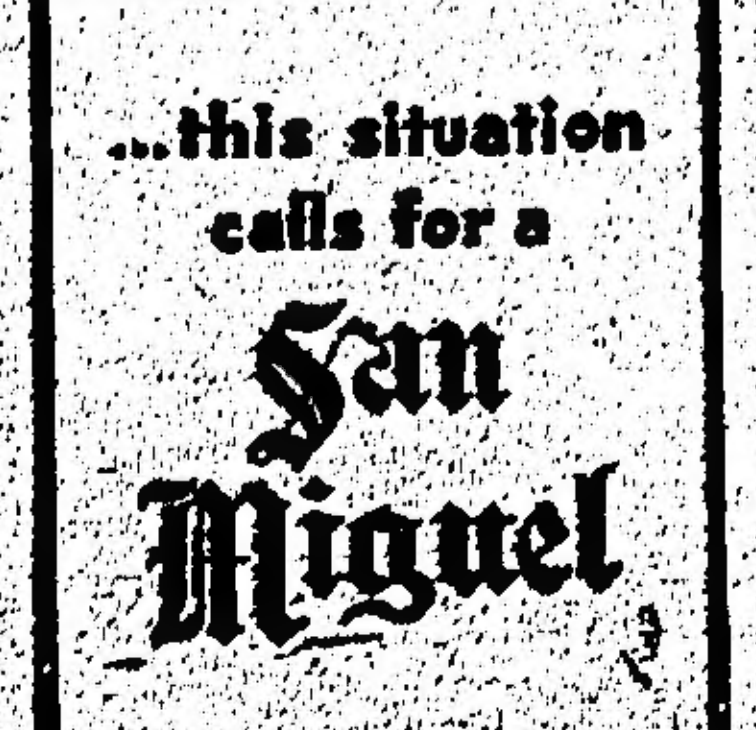
By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD



By Frank Robbins



STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

R.M.S. "CANTON"

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

SAILS: Friday, 1st July at 12.00 noon for the UNITED KINGDOM via Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Aden and Port Said.

BAGGAGE: Passengers are requested to send ALL BAGGAGE to the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Co.'s Godown at No. 2 GATE, CANTON ROAD ENTRANCE, by Noon on Thursday, 30th June.

SPECIAL NOTE: With the exception of hand packages carried by passengers themselves, ALL BAGGAGE must pass through the Wharf Co.'s Godown for loading on board by ship's slings only.

EMBARKATION: Passengers should embark between 9.30 and 11.00 a.m. on Friday, 1st July, 1955.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITH OR WITHOUT NOTICE

Australian Scientists

Get More Pay

Melbourne, June 28. In national research laboratories, where white-coated scientists are making discoveries which bring hundreds of millions of pounds to Australia, fatter pay envelopes are promising a new deal.

Six months ago many of these men measured their earnings in hundreds. Today, young qualified research workers are commanding a starting pay of about £A1,200 (£960 sterling) a year with a prospect of earning about £A1,800 (£1,440 sterling) after ten years.

Top men now earn salaries of round £A4,000 (£3,200 sterling) a year. Further increases are under official consideration. Officials of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation say that Australian scientists are much happier since they have been getting higher rates.

BASIC WAGE
A few months ago, when the basic wage was nearly £A12 (£9.12s sterling) a week, and £A20 (£16 sterling) a week was a common earning of tradesmen, many of the scientists were getting only £A18 to £A24 (£14.5s-£19.4s) pay bracket.

To earn a salary more in keeping with their skill and training, many scientists were forced to seek better paid jobs in private industry, or to go overseas.

But the increases have averted the drift, and, according to some officials, may even reverse it. The CSIRO, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, is at present one of the taxpayers' best investments. The organisation now costs about £A5,000,000 (about £4,000,000 sterling) a year to run and its total cost, since its inception, has been about £A50,000,000 (£40,000,000 sterling).

Its value to the country can be measured only in hundreds of millions. Officials of the organisation find it difficult to estimate exact figures because, as scientific discoveries are applied to industry and agriculture, their beneficial effect is multiplied in commerce and the standard of living rises.

SOME ACHIEVEMENTS
Here are some of the organisation's notable achievements:

1. The introduction of the catbaiting insect which cleared thousands of square miles of New South Wales and Queensland from prickly pear and reopened large areas for farming.
2. The introduction of myxomatosis disease among rabbits which has allowed thousands more sheep and cattle to graze on feed the rabbits were devouring.
3. The discovery of a means of extracting lanoline-wool grease—from wool-scouring liquid which has the potential of establishing industries worth £A70,000,000 a year.
4. The recent discovery that the drug reserpine, used in the treatment of heart diseases, could be extracted from trees found in Australia.

The 1954 market for preparations from the drug in the United States alone was estimated at \$4,000,000 dollars.

But apart from these discoveries which have gripped public imagination, the average run-of-the-mill research is also paying big dividends.

Every day, scientists are showing how to adapt new techniques to Australian agriculture or industry. Few weeks pass without some investigation turning up material which will help fishermen, farmers, or haps just the man-in-the-street.

OTHER DISCOVERIES
Discoveries have recently ranged from how to make a meringue without eggs, to the perfection of a home hot-water system, using heat from the sun's rays.

When, in the Federal House of Representatives, Mr. Richard G. Casey, the Minister in charge of the Research Organisation, recently announced the discovery of reserpine, members from all sections of the House agreed that scientists in Australia had been ill-paid.

Mr. Casey explained that salaries of Government scientists had to be kept in line with other Government workers but added: "I think our present rate of remuneration is something very much more adequate than it was six months ago."

"We found that we had great difficulty in recruiting people for the Organisation and our turnover of scientific and research workers was too great for comfort."

NOT AS MUCH
"Even now," Mr. Casey continued, "scientific workers are not receiving as much as their counterparts in private industry because the Government cannot pay the same as 'private industry'."

"The old anomalies have magically passed away and the scientist is coming into his own," China Mail Special.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

New York, June 28. Sharply higher prices for one or two chemicals stood out in a lower, less active stock market today.

Du Pont, which ran up 4½ points to \$223 and Allied Chemical, up 3½, to \$194, highlighted last minute trading.

There were a few sharply lower issues, too—Bethlehem Steel and Jersey Standard, each off more than 2 points; General Motors, Goodyear Tyre, International Harvester, off more than a point.

For the main list, however, prices were mostly fractionally lower. Out of 1,194 issues traded 582 were lower, 352 higher and 260 unchanged.

Trading dipped to the slowest pace since May 31 with turnover of only 2,180,000 shares compared with 2,550,000 yesterday.

The market's decline at the 450 level in the averages, commentators said, was to be expected as a normal development after a prolonged rise. Of the major groups, steels were the poorest performers and this was seen as reflection of uneasiness over the possibility of a strike in the industry.

Rails were down 1½ and utilities off 0.01.

Rails had losses of a point to 1½ points in Atlantic Coast Line, among others.

New York Dock and Evans Products, both strong performers yesterday, moved up 7 points and 3½ points respectively, among the individual features.

CLOSING PRICES

Alcoa	24 1/4	Alcoa	24 1/4
Alcoa	24 1/4	Alcoa	24 1/4
Alcoa	24 1/4	Alcoa	24 1/4
Alcoa	24 1/4	Alcoa	24 1/4
Alcoa	24 1/4	Alcoa	24 1/4
Alcoa	24 1/4	Alcoa	24 1/4
Alcoa	24 1/4	Alcoa	24 1/4
Alcoa	24 1/4	Alcoa	24 1/4
Alcoa	24 1/4	Alcoa	24 1/4
Alcoa	24 1/4	Alcoa	24 1/4

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TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

RAIL STRIKE ONLY CAUSED SLIGHT CHECK

Industry Worried Over Reasons For Latest Unrest

London, June 28. The British railway strike ended after 17 days. The damage done to the country's economy has not been as great as had been feared. In the first place the stoppage on the railways was not complete and in the second it proved possible to move a greater quantity of heavy goods by road than had been expected.

World Rubber Markets

Singapore, June 28. The rubber market opened steady but eased later on profit-taking and hedging against physical offerings were well absorbed and the market closed steady. Futures:

No. 1 rubber per lb.	115 1/2-116
No. 2 rubber per lb.	111 1/2-112 1/2
No. 3 rubber per lb.	108 1/2-109 1/2
No. 4 rubber per lb.	102-103 1/2
No. 5 rubber per lb.	99 1/2-100
No. 6 rubber per lb.	96 1/2-97 1/2
No. 7 rubber per lb.	93 1/2-94 1/2
No. 8 rubber per lb.	90 1/2-91 1/2
No. 9 rubber per lb.	87 1/2-88 1/2
No. 10 rubber per lb.	84 1/2-85 1/2
No. 11 rubber per lb.	81 1/2-82 1/2
No. 12 rubber per lb.	78 1/2-79 1/2
No. 13 rubber per lb.	75 1/2-76 1/2
No. 14 rubber per lb.	72 1/2-73 1/2
No. 15 rubber per lb.	69 1/2-70 1/2
No. 16 rubber per lb.	66 1/2-67 1/2
No. 17 rubber per lb.	63 1/2-64 1/2
No. 18 rubber per lb.	60 1/2-61 1/2
No. 19 rubber per lb.	57 1/2-58 1/2
No. 20 rubber per lb.	54 1/2-55 1/2
No. 21 rubber per lb.	51 1/2-52 1/2
No. 22 rubber per lb.	48 1/2-49 1/2
No. 23 rubber per lb.	45 1/2-46 1/2
No. 24 rubber per lb.	42 1/2-43 1/2
No. 25 rubber per lb.	39 1/2-40 1/2
No. 26 rubber per lb.	36 1/2-37 1/2
No. 27 rubber per lb.	33 1/2-34 1/2
No. 28 rubber per lb.	30 1/2-31 1/2
No. 29 rubber per lb.	27 1/2-28 1/2
No. 30 rubber per lb.	24 1/2-25 1/2
No. 31 rubber per lb.	21 1/2-22 1/2
No. 32 rubber per lb.	18 1/2-19 1/2
No. 33 rubber per lb.	15 1/2-16 1/2
No. 34 rubber per lb.	12 1/2-13 1/2
No. 35 rubber per lb.	9 1/2-10 1/2
No. 36 rubber per lb.	6 1/2-7 1/2
No. 37 rubber per lb.	3 1/2-4 1/2
No. 38 rubber per lb.	0 1/2-1 1/2
No. 39 rubber per lb.	-2 1/2-1 1/2
No. 40 rubber per lb.	-5 1/2-4 1/2
No. 41 rubber per lb.	-8 1/2-7 1/2
No. 42 rubber per lb.	-11 1/2-10 1/2
No. 43 rubber per lb.	-14 1/2-13 1/2
No. 44 rubber per lb.	-17 1/2-16 1/2
No. 45 rubber per lb.	-20 1/2-19 1/2
No. 46 rubber per lb.	-23 1/2-22 1/2
No. 47 rubber per lb.	-26 1/2-25 1/2
No. 48 rubber per lb.	-29 1/2-28 1/2
No. 49 rubber per lb.	-32 1/2-31 1/2
No. 50 rubber per lb.	-35 1/2-34 1/2
No. 51 rubber per lb.	-38 1/2-37 1/2
No. 52 rubber per lb.	-41 1/2-40 1/2
No. 53 rubber per lb.	-44 1/2-43 1/2
No. 54 rubber per lb.	-47 1/2-46 1/2
No. 55 rubber per lb.	-50 1/2-49 1/2
No. 56 rubber per lb.	-53 1/2-52 1/2
No. 57 rubber per lb.	-56 1/2-55 1/2
No. 58 rubber per lb.	-59 1/2-58 1/2
No. 59 rubber per lb.	-62 1/2-61 1/2
No. 60 rubber per lb.	-65 1/2-64 1/2
No. 61 rubber per lb.	-68 1/2-67 1/2
No. 62 rubber per lb.	-71 1/2-70 1/2
No. 63 rubber per lb.	-74 1/2-73 1/2
No. 64 rubber per lb.	-77 1/2-76 1/2
No. 65 rubber per lb.	-80 1/2-79 1/2
No. 66 rubber per lb.	-83 1/2-82 1/2
No. 67 rubber per lb.	-86 1/2-85 1/2
No. 68 rubber per lb.	-89 1/2-88 1/2
No. 69 rubber per lb.	-92 1/2-91 1/2
No. 70 rubber per lb.	-95 1/2-94 1/2
No. 71 rubber per lb.	-98 1/2-97 1/2
No. 72 rubber per lb.	-101 1/2-100 1/2
No. 73 rubber per lb.	-104 1/2-103 1/2
No. 74 rubber per lb.	-107 1/2-106 1/2
No. 75 rubber per lb.	-110 1/2-109 1/2
No. 76 rubber per lb.	-113 1/2-112 1/2
No. 77 rubber per lb.	-116 1/2-115 1/2
No. 78 rubber per lb.	-119 1/2-118 1/2
No. 79 rubber per lb.	-122 1/2-121 1/2
No. 80 rubber per lb.	-125 1/2-124 1/2
No. 81 rubber per lb.	-128 1/2-127 1/2
No. 82 rubber per lb.	-131 1/2-130 1/2
No. 83 rubber per lb.	-134 1/2-133 1/2
No. 84 rubber per lb.	-137 1/2-136 1/2
No. 85 rubber per lb.	-140 1/2-139 1/2
No. 86 rubber per lb.	-143 1/2-142 1/2
No. 87 rubber per lb.	-146 1/2-145 1/2
No. 88 rubber per lb.	-149 1/2-148 1/2
No. 89 rubber per lb.	-152 1/2-151 1/2
No. 90 rubber per lb.	-155 1/2-154 1/2
No. 91 rubber per lb.	-158 1/2-157 1/2
No. 92 rubber per lb.	-161 1/2-160 1/2
No. 93 rubber per lb.	-164 1/2-163 1/2
No. 94 rubber per lb.	-167 1/2-166 1/2
No. 95 rubber per lb.	-170 1/2-169 1/2
No. 96 rubber per lb.	-173 1/2-172 1/2
No. 97 rubber per lb.	-176 1/2-175 1/2
No. 98 rubber per lb.	-179 1/2-178 1/2
No. 99 rubber per lb.	-182 1/2-181 1/2
No. 100 rubber per lb.	-185 1/2-184 1/2

NEW YORK
Futures today closed 55 to 110 points lower with sales of 105 contracts.

Realising on technical reasons and lower primary markets found buyers more reserved pending new developments. The spot market ruled quiet and dealers puzzled by the widening differential between standards and fair average quality rubber, brought about by tendency of one sheets to "pull away from the rest of the market."

Factories reportedly were small buyers of four sheets for Sept. delivery at 33½ cents with one sheet for the same delivery at 36½ cents. Spot No. 1 Rs were quoted at 28½ cents. Futures:

July	38 1/2
Aug.	38 1/2
Sept.	38 1/2
Oct.	38 1/2
Nov.	38 1/2
Dec.	38 1/2
Jan.	38 1/2
Feb.	38 1/2
Mar.	38 1/2
Apr.	38 1/2
May	38 1/2
June	38 1/2

LONDON
The market was easy with spot closing unchanged at 37 pence per lb. Prices:

Settlement house term:	34 1/2-35
Aug.	34 1/2-35
Sept.	34 1/2-35
Oct.	34 1/2-35
Nov.	34 1/2-35
Dec.	34 1/2-35
Jan.	34 1/2-35
Feb.	34 1/2-35
Mar.	34 1/2-35
Apr.	34 1/2-35
May	34 1/2-35
June	34 1/2-35

AMSTERDAM
The market was easier. Prices closed today in guilders per kilogramme, all July as follows:

No. 1 rubber	3.25 buyers
No. 2 rubber	3.25 buyers
No. 3 rubber	3.25 buyers
No. 4 rubber	3.25 buyers
No. 5 rubber	3.25 buyers
No. 6 rubber	3.25 buyers
No. 7 rubber	3.25 buyers
No. 8 rubber	3.25 buyers
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No. 90 rubber	3.25 buyers
No. 91 rubber	3.25 buyers
No. 92 rubber	3.25 buyers
No. 93 rubber	3.25 buyers
No. 94 rubber	3.25 buyers
No. 95 rubber	3.25 buyers
No. 96 rubber	3.25 buyers
No. 97 rubber	3.25 buyers
No. 98 rubber	3.25 buyers
No. 99 rubber	3.25 buyers
No. 100 rubber	3.25 buyers

LONDON METAL FUTURES
The tin market was steady with spot marked up 1 point to 72 1/4 sterling. Other metal markets were quiet. Prices closed in sterling per long ton as follows:

The tin market was steady	
with spot marked up 1 point	
to 727 3/4 sterling. Other metal	
markets were quiet. Prices	
quoted in sterling per long ton as	
follows:—	
	buyers sellers

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Page 10

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1955.

SNEAFFER'S
Skrip
by John Bell

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

A Mother Alone

NOTHING was the same any more. When Miranda married, her future seemed so assured and likely to be so happy. Her husband's work was in Kenya, and in that colony, where nature seemed to go out of its way to make life agreeable, Miranda set up her first home.

She was an acquisition to the community in which she lived, and had that aptitude which Englishwomen so often possess to live, that transforms local irritations into positive virtues. ("Yes, we have a few scorpions, but they do keep the spiders down.")

Miranda was also good-looking, and she knew how to do it. Her husband was far away, as a stiff upper lip and a few words of kitchen vernacular.

A WAY WITH CHILDREN

Then Miranda's marriage went wrong, and she came back to England, with a son in his early teens, and an understanding from her husband that he would pay her £25 a month.

Miranda turned her hand to what she knew best how to do. She bought a house in the country and announced to her friends and acquaintances that she could take in their children as boarders when they were away from home during school holidays.

She was good at running a house and had an excellent way with children.

SMALL DEBTS

LIFE was not too easy for her. It never is easy to make do with less money than one once had to spend, and in Miranda's case the problem was complicated by the fact that the £25 from Kenya did not always arrive.

Miranda began to acquire small debts. The small debts grew frighteningly larger.

The other day, Miranda came up to London from her home in the country. In one shop she visited, she stole in the course of a few minutes, two pairs of gloves, two pairs of stockings, a handkerchief, and a small bag. She had never stolen anything in her life before.

TROUBLE, TROUBLE

MIRANDA was caught and brought to Great Marlborough Street before Mr. Clyde Wilson, she pleaded guilty to the theft.

"The only explanation I can give," Miranda said despairingly, when her story had been told, "is that I've had terrible financial trouble, and domestic trouble."

"But isn't there an order, about the money your husband should be paying you?" the magistrate asked.

THINK OF MY BOY

"YES," Miranda answered. "There is, but it's made out in Kenya. My solicitors are trying to see about it."

"You'd better see the lady probation officer," said the magistrate, "and presently Mrs. Gray, the probation officer, brought her back."

"Since Christmas," Mrs. Gray reported, "this woman has had nothing from her husband. The magistrate asked Miranda if she had anything more to say. She cried: 'I do ask you to think of my boy, who's at school. He's just about to take his exams. If you could think of him.'"

Mr. Wilson said gently, "I'm sorry for your financial difficulties. You must pay £1 fine, and three guineas costs."

"Yes, sir," Miranda said, and slowly, and thoughtfully she went away, to make another small adjustment in her budget, to reflect again how nothing was the same any more with her.

Rebels Trapped

Batna, June 28. Eighteen rebels were killed this morning in a battle with French Foreign Legionnaires at Zrag in East Algeria. The only French casualty was one Legionnaire slightly wounded.

The rebel band was taken by surprise and destroyed while transporting food supplies in the mountain area. After the clash, the remainder of the rebels managed to escape. — France-Press.

British Railways Lost £11,900,000 Last Year

London, June 29.

The British Transport Commission, which runs Britain's nationalised rail, road and waterways systems, made a loss of £11,900,000 last year compared with a surplus of £4,200,000 in 1953, according to its report and accounts for 1954 published here today.

This brings the accumulated net deficit since the Commission was established seven years ago to £39 million or less than one per cent of the total gross receipts in that period.

Fares and freight charges were never able to catch up with rising wages and prices, and further wage increases which came into force in January 1955, costing £20 million a year—in addition to those which became effective last year at an annual cost of £30 million—must cause acute financial anxiety in the period ahead, the report adds.

At a press conference, here, Sir Brian Robertson, Chairman of the Commission, said he could give no estimate of losses by the recent, nation-wide railway strike. "I am more concerned about the loss of business which we shall find hard to regain rather than the loss of business during the strike," he said.

Referring to railway modernisation and reorganisation plans, Sir Brian Robertson said: "The surveys which the Commission have now taken justify a positive optimism for the future as soon as they have had a chance to bear their fruit." — Reuter.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than those shown below, can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Registered articles can be posted by air mail, and can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS
On Friday July 1, the public counters at G.P.O. and C.P.O. Kowloon will open for public business from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The Shantung Post Office will open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. for sale of postage stamps only, and all other Branch Offices will be closed.

Private box offices at G.P.O. and C.P.O. Kowloon will open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Shantung from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. only.

There will be one delivery commencing at a.m. and one collection from all pillar boxes.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29
Thailand, 2 p.m. Air
Indo-China, 2 p.m.
Fuzhou, U.S.A., 2 p.m.
Thailand, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.
Japan, 6 p.m.
Macao, 2 p.m.
Thailand, 2 p.m.
Philippines, 2 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.
6. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6.55, Lucky Dip—Variety Requests presented by Jean (Studio) 7. The Japanese Kabuki Theatre. The First in a Series of Five Talks by Mr. G. H. (Studio) 8. The Japanese Kabuki Theatre. The Second in a Series of Five Talks by Mr. G. H. (Studio) 9. The Japanese Kabuki Theatre. The Third in a Series of Five Talks by Mr. G. H. (Studio) 10. The Japanese Kabuki Theatre. The Fourth in a Series of Five Talks by Mr. G. H. (Studio) 11. The Japanese Kabuki Theatre. The Fifth in a Series of Five Talks by Mr. G. H. (Studio) 12. The Japanese Kabuki Theatre. The Sixth in a Series of Five Talks by Mr. G. H. (Studio) 13. The Japanese Kabuki Theatre. The Seventh in a Series of Five Talks by Mr. G. H. (Studio) 14. The Japanese Kabuki Theatre. The Eighth in a Series of Five Talks by Mr. G. H. (Studio) 15. The Japanese Kabuki Theatre. The Ninth in a Series of Five Talks by Mr. G. H. (Studio) 16. The Japanese Kabuki Theatre. The Tenth in a Series of Five Talks by Mr. G. 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